

The Oxford County Citizen.

VOLUME XXIX—NUMBER 19

BETHEL, MAINE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1923.

4 Cents Per Copy—\$2.00 Per Year

BETHEL AND VICINITY

Mrs. F. L. Edwards has a new Essex coach.

Mr. F. E. Wheeler of South Paris was a business visitor in town Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Poor are spending the week at Cornish with her mother.

Mr. H. C. Barker has returned to the Soldiers Home at Togus for the winter.

Mr. C. R. Cross was a guest of relatives in Colebrook, N. H., over the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Carter were in Colebrook, N. H., Monday, calling on friends.

Mrs. W. E. Bosserman and daughter, Mildred spent Tuesday and Wednesday in Portland.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas French and son of Rumford were Sunday guests of Mrs. Rosilla Dean.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fox of Fryeburg were Sunday guests of Rev. and Mrs. S. T. Achenbach.

Mr. Frank Winter of LaCrosse, Wis., was in town the first of the week calling on friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Bay E. Estes of Portland were week end guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Rowe.

Mrs. Hollis Coolidge and children of Gorham, N. H., were guests of relatives in town, Sunday.

Mrs. Orville Varney and daughter of Portland are guests of her father, Mr. C. L. Mills, and family.

Miss Madeline Coolidge of Gorham, N. H., is visiting her aunt, Mrs. True Eames, and other relatives.

Miss Elvira Holt was the guest of Mrs. Harriett Herrick and Mrs. Farrington at Locke's Mills one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Mason of Pasadena, Calif., are stopping at Maple Inn and calling on friends in Bethel and vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. I. W. Arno, Miss Helen Cushman, Mrs. Esther Annis and Mr. Norman Fox of Erol, N. H., were in town, Sunday.

Mr. Frank Flint spent the week end at home and returned to Portland, Monday, accompanied by Mrs. Flint, who spent a few days there.

Prof. F. I. Tubbs of Bates College occupied the pulpit at the Universalist church last Sunday and took for his subject, "The Abundant Life."

A heavy electrical shower passed over Bethel last Friday. The lightning struck a tree near the residence of Dr. Tibbets and one near Bethel Inn.

Mrs. A. E. Herrick, Mrs. Melissa Tuell and Mrs. Alice Davis with Herman Robertson as chauffeur were in St. Johnsbury, Vt., one day last week.

DeMarlane, chef and steward at Brookwater Court, Kennebunkport, is at Bethel Inn for a week while Mr. Ralph Moore is taking his vacation.

The next regular meeting of Naacoms, Temple, Pythian Sisters will open at 7:30 o'clock. Members of the degree staff are requested to be present as there will be a rehearsal.

Mr. A. P. Copeland has purchased the barn on the Chapman land on Church Street and is tearing it down and moving it to his home on Chapman Street where he will erect a stable.

Miss Mrs. Poor entertained her Sunday School class last Wednesday at her home on Broad Street. Mrs. C. H. Oilier assisted. Games were enjoyed and a very pleasant afternoon spent.

Have you thought of the special election scheduled for Oct. 15? Better be posting yourself on the question to be voted on so as to be able to vote wisely and well. The question is an important one and should be given careful consideration by every voter.

Dr. J. G. Goring and Principal F. E. Hanson attended the Bates-Oxford debate in Lewiston, Sept. 27th. Prior to the debate they were guests of President Gray at a dinner at the DeWitt Hotel, where the Bates chapter of the Phi Kappa Phi entertained the Oxford and Bates debaters and their families.

TWO BIDDEFORD MEN FATALLY INJURED IN AUTO ACCIDENT AT SO. WOODSTOCK

An accident occurred Sunday evening about 8:30 just below Kenneth Benson's residence on the road between Bryant Pond and Trap Corner. Four young men of Biddeford were returning from a trip to the White Mountains, when one rear wheel collapsed causing the machine to strike a large tree and pass over an embankment into a small brook. The occupants of the rear seat, Henry Gauthier and Phillippe LaGrange, were fatally injured each sustaining a fractured skull. A car immediately following picked up the injured and carried them to Dr. W. B. Raymond's office at West Paris; later they were removed to the C. M. G. Hospital at Lewiston in I. W. Andrews son's ambulance, where they passed away in the early part of Monday morning. The other two occupants of the car escaped without injuries.

WARRANT FOR SPECIAL STATE ELECTION

October 15th, 1923

STATE OF MAINE
County of Oxford ss. Town of Bethel.
To David M. Forbes, Citizen of the Town of Bethel, Greeting:

In the name of the State of Maine, you are hereby required to warn and notify the inhabitants of the Town of Bethel, qualified to vote, as the Constitution requires, to meet at Odson Hall, in said Town upon the third Monday in October the same being the 15th day of said month, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to give in their votes upon the following Referendum Question:

Shall an Act Entitled "An Act to Amend Sections One and Three of Chapter Three Hundred Fifty of the Public Laws of Nineteen Hundred and Fifteen, Relative to the Hours of Employment of Women and Minors," become a law?

The polls will be open at 10 o'clock in the forenoon and will remain open until six o'clock in the afternoon when they will be closed.

HEREOF, FAIL NOT, and have you there and then this Warrant with your doing thereon.

The selectmen will be in session at Selectmen's office on Saturday, Oct. 13th for the purpose of correcting the list of voters.

Given under our hands in the said Town of Bethel, this 1st day of October in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three.

FRANK A. BROWN,
WADE H. THURSTON,
F. B. HOWE,
Selectmen of Bethel.

A true copy—Attest:
David M. Forbes, Citizen.

WINTER SCHEDULE, G. T. R.

The Grand Trunk trains were changed on to the winter schedule Sunday, Sept. 30. Two of the trains have been taken off, leaving two trains east and two west daily. The schedule is as follows:

East bound: 8:10 A. M. and 8:03 P. M.
West bound: 10:25 A. M. and 8:15 P. M.

Mrs. Emily Felt of Bryant's Pond was a guest of friends in town the last of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Vail and little daughter and Mr. and Mrs. Blake went to Boston, Friday, to spend a few days.

A good delegation from Sunset Rebekek Lodge accepted an invitation to witness the degree work as put on by Onward Rebekek Lodge at West Paris, Tuesday evening. All report a very enjoyable evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham and daughter, who have been spending the past few months in Bethel, have returned to their home in Manchester. Mr. Cunningham has been employed as a wall clerk on the Grand Trunk.

(Continued on page 2)

THE J. E. JONES LETTER

FIXING IT FOR FARMERS

News from the White House is to the effect that President Coolidge is "seeking a remedy" for what is described in the National Capital newspapers as a "grave farm crisis." It is common talk in Washington political circles that leaders in the Administration would favor a special session of Congress to arrange the difficulties of farm life if they only knew what to do. Among remedies which have been proposed are a reduction of freight rates on grain from the producing centers to the principal market at Chicago, and a revival of the United States Grain Corporation to handle this season's wheat crop. The latter proposal, like most everything else that has been suggested, would require action by Congress. The Administration, and the "old guard" that controls the machinery of Congress, is looking rather unkindly upon the so-called "progressives" and "radicals" who are found in the farm bloc and the Independent groups of the Senate and House. These groups have proposed numerous solutions to the country, and they claim that their methods will work successfully. If possible they intend to put their ideas on the statutes. But as usual they do not agree with the "organization," to which they reply that they have the power and will become the "organization" at the coming session of Congress. Everybody claims that they want to "fix it up for the farmers," and there is no doubt that good intentions are plentiful. But memories do not need to be more than two or three years long to recall that Congress has made a poor job in the past of enacting laws to pull the farmers out of debt by the bootstraps. It has been proved over and over again that the economic laws and trade adjustments do not turn some-sorts to conform to altruistic and impractical "bills" introduced in Congress.

FARMERS AND FREIGHT

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace is author of the suggestion that transportation rates should be cut on farm products, and he believes that freight rates can be trimmed to such an extent as to relieve a good deal of the hardship under which the agricultural interests are suffering. The proposal that the Interstate Commerce Commission should move in the direction of bringing about reduced rates for farm products has aroused the opposition of Secretary of Commerce Hoover, who objects to any reduction in rates unless it applies generally to all classes of freight. It is well to remember that Secretary Wallace represents the farmers, who have a special claim to Government help, and that Secretary Hoover's job is to look out for business men and business interests. If there is to be any tough to feed at Hoover wants his crowd admitted on equal conditions with Wallace's group.

PRESIDENT SEES THEM ALL

President Coolidge "lets in" all manner and kinds of political leaders, and he gets along with them all because he does not impose his own views upon them. He lets them talk, and he throws just enough into the conversation to keep them going—meanwhile he listens. The most astute political observers declare that President Coolidge is endeavoring to "line up" and harmonize Republicans in Congress. While such an undertaking may appear impossible, yet all must agree that the Coolidge temperament and the Coolidge patience will perform the miracle if it is possible.

TEDDY AND CAL

President Coolidge has exhibited considerable impatience and spirit for a man of 116 pounds, because some of his visitors have taken "silence for consent," and gone out from the White House to tell the world how the President stood on some of the big questions. Mr. Coolidge denied that he had committed himself on the canalization of the railroads or the modification of the transportation act. He said it mildly, but doubtless he has been feeling the same way about some things as all President Roosevelt when he invited the Annapolis Club. It would not be surprising if the old organization was resurrected under the present Administration.

FOREST LANDS AND THE GOVERNMENT

A popular belief that the forests of the United States are being retained to the point of extinction is not borne out by facts. Fully 14,000,000 acres of land have been set aside from the public west of the Mississippi River for growing timber and protecting stream flow. In the eastern portion of the United States about two and a quarter million acres of forest land have been purchased under a program adopted by Congress in 1911 and sponsored by the present Secretary of War. Mr. Weeks was then in

CHURCH ACTIVITIES

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Rev. S. T. Achenbach, Pastor
Thursday, Oct. 4, 3 P. M. Meeting of the Ladies' Club with Mrs. Tibbets.
Sunday, Oct. 7:
10:45: Worship conducted by the pastor, who will continue the series of talks on Kingdom Principles.
12:00: Church School.
7:30: Christian Endeavor meeting. Topic, "The Word of God Psalm." Leaders, Marion Brooks and Taylor Clough.
Tuesday, Oct. 9, 6:45: Rehearsal of the chorus.

WEST BETHEL UNION CHURCH

Rev. S. T. Achenbach, Pastor
Sunday, Oct. 7, 2:30: Service conducted by the pastor.

BETHEL METHODIST CHURCH

Rev. C. B. Oliver, Pastor
Sunday worship, 10:45 A. M. Special music. Sermon by the minister. Church School, 12 o'clock.
Epworth League at 6:45, led by Mr. Perry Lapham. Subject: The Naturalness of Prayer.
Evening worship, 7:30. Special subject and good music.
Pledges for the new Methodist Organ on the first day total \$723. One pledge of \$300 was paid.
Epworth League business meeting, Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock at Parsonage.
The Ladies Aid meet on Thursday at the Church.
The next Tuesday evening meeting of worship begins at 7:15 o'clock. Sunday School board meeting will follow. Special topic is Rally Day or Promotion Day.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH

Rev. W. W. Wolfe, Pastor
Prof. Tubbs of Bates College preached at the Universalist Church last Sunday. The Y. P. C. U. held an interesting meeting in the evening and discussed "Rally Sunday," and its meaning to each member.
Rev. W. W. Wolfe will occupy the pulpit Oct. 7, his subject being "Dr. Jekylls and Mr. Hyde." This is the first Sunday of Mr. Wolfe's regular pastorate.
The regular Sunday School session at 12 o'clock.
The Y. P. C. U. at 7 o'clock.
The trustees of the Parish have posted a notice of a special parish meeting to be held on Tuesday evening, Oct. 9, at the vestry. All members of the parish are requested to be present.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH

Spring Street
Sunday School at 10:00 A. M.
Sunday services at 10:45 A. M.

HASTINGS-COLE

A very pretty wedding took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Cole in Greenwood, Monday, Oct. 1st, at 10 A. M., when their daughter, Ruth Liane, was united in marriage to William Straw Hastings, son of Mr. and Mrs. O. K. Hastings of East Bethel.
The bride wore a dress of white satin with silk overalls and carried a bouquet of sweet peas. She was attended by Miss Lyndell Churchill, a classmate at Farmington Normal School. Elmer O. Small of Newport, Me., acted as best man.

The living room was very prettily decorated with potted plants and autumn leaves.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. C. Carls, the double ring service being used. After the ceremony the couple left on a sampling trip to Paris unknown.

MARTHA E. GORMAN

Martha E. Gorman, wife of William Gorman of Newry passed away at her home on Wednesday, Sept. 25. She was born in Newry, Me., Sept. 8, 1854, and was married to William Gorman of Newry and a Paul fifty four years ago. Her children were born in Newry: William, Fred, Frank, Oliver and Mrs. Sadie Hovey and a daughter who died several years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Gorman lived at So. Waterbury, Me., and Rockham for several years, when they moved to Newry where they have since resided.
She is survived by her husband, five children, one sister, Jennie Littlelake, and two brothers, Leander and Elias Littlelake.

Mr. Frank King was home from Orono a few days the first of the week.

Miss Ruby Oakes is employed as stenographer in the office of Hon. H. H. Hastings.

OCTOBER TERM OF COURT

The October term of Supreme Judicial Court for Oxford County will open at South Paris on Tuesday, Oct. 9, with Chief Justice Leslie C. Cornish of Augusta presiding. There are indications that there will be a considerable amount of criminal business to be disposed of as Sheriff Frothingham and his deputies have been hard after offenders.
Times have changed in recent years, and perhaps the largest class of civil cases to take up the time of the court in actual trials are suits for damage by automobiles. Two of these cases which have just been filed, and which are marked for trial at this term, are brought respectively by Grover C. Hartford of Hiram and Mildred F. Hartford, his wife, against the Western Maine Power Co., for injuries alleged to have been received in a collision of the car in which the plaintiffs were riding with a truck belonging to the defendant company. The amount of the damages in each case is \$5000.

A new grand jury will be empaneled at this term, to serve for year. Venues for this, and for the traverse jurors to serve for the term, have been returned as follows:

GRAND JURORS
Jesse W. Adams, Dixfield.
Elmer E. Baker, Fryeburg.
S. G. Bean, Albany.
Arthur Bicko, Brownfield.
J. L. Dampus, Hebron.
John Burke, Mexico.
C. S. Childs, Buckfield.
E. B. Carls, Paris.
W. K. Hamlin, Waterford.
Ray L. Lianell, Rumford.
J. C. Littlefield, Greenwood.
John C. Oldham, Peru.
Charles F. Smith, Hanover.
Elmer E. Twitcheell, Oxford.
A. Van Den Kerckhoven, Bethel.
Ralph R. Weeks, Roxbury.
William F. Young, Norway.

TRAVERSE JURORS
I. W. Akers, Andover.
Edwara B. Ames, Rumford.
Arthur Babby, Mexico.
J. F. Bartlett, Mason.
C. F. Berry, Buckfield.
Horatio B. Bryant, Woodstock.
Clinton R. Buck, Milton Plantation.
O. C. Buck, Hebron.
Edwin W. Burgess, Hiram.
Walter Cunningham, Peru.
Harry F. Durgin, Brownfield.
Maurice M. Eastman, Stow.
John M. Elden, Oxford.
Dermont Fox, Lincoln Plantation.
W. P. Gannon, Mexico.
Thomas H. Goodwin, Bethel.
Arthur W. Graves, Paris.
J. H. Heald, Sumner.
Eugene C. Holt, Hanover.
Henry Hosmer, Hanover.
Rust Jackson, Norway.
W. S. McKusick, Denmark.
Alfred J. Merrier, Rumford.
Joseph A. Mooney, Magalloway Pt.
Mrs. Ada Murch, Dixfield.
Winfield S. Perkins, Waterford.
Wendell C. Plummer, Sweden.
Guy Pratt, Upton.

There was no woman drawn for grand jury service, but on the list of traverse jurors there are four, Edwara B. Ames of Rumford, Mrs. Ada Murch of Dixfield, Minnie E. Swasey of Canton, and Norah Webb of Fryeburg. In several towns the summonses were served on the jurors by women constables, and in one instance a woman constable served a summons on her husband.

Mr. Fred Tibbets of Portland spent the week end in town.
Mr. T. E. LaRue and family were guests of relatives in Whitefield, N. H., Sunday.
A rehearsal will be held at the next regular meeting of the W. R. C. on Oct. 11th. It is hoped that a large number will be present.

Mr. La W. Ramsell and family have returned to their home on Broad Street after spending the summer at their cottage at Bangs Pond.
Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Walker of South Paris and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Merrill of Auburn were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Willie Walker over the week end.

Harry Chase was at home from Rumford over the week end.
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Brooks and daughter, Blanche, Charles and Albert, were in town from Bangs Pond, Sunday, to visit Mr. and Mrs. LaRue.

REASON WHY YOU SHOULD VOTE "NO" ON OCTOBER 15

The 48 Hour Law will be voted upon October 15th, 1923, in state-wide referendum. It comes to vote under the Initiative, the 81st Legislature having declined to enact it as it has always declined in all cases.

It is the most important issue ever put before Maine voters. On the result may depend the future of Maine. Consider well your vote.
Our readers should be informed of certain facts regarding this great issue. The chief industries of Maine are cotton mills, woolen mills, shoe shops, canning industry and many small scattered industries, all of which are affected. It directly or indirectly affects 100,000 workers, 30,000 of whom are women.
This law is aimed at women only, but it is intended to force the 48 hour week on our industries. It is impossible for a mill or shoe shop to run without women. This law punishes the mill or the shop by a heavy fine for employing women over 48 hours a week. Thus certain men are trying to make a law affecting women only in order to force a 48 hour week. This 48 hour week would reduce production 11 per cent. Cotton mill machinery runs so fast and can not run any faster. It will produce therefore 11 per cent less cloth.
The result of this law cannot fail to increase the burden on mills and shops. Our Maine mills compete with mills in the South. They are growing rapidly. Their legal hours of work are from 55 and 60 to unlimited hours of labor. They have cheap cotton and cheap freight. They have an unlimited supply of native help. Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, North Carolina, Mississippi, Virginia, which are growing so rapidly in cotton manufacturing, have the 60 hour week.
It will surely be wiser for Maine, with her slow growth and evident handicap in costs of fuel and freight, to wait before it adopts this law. The Cotton and Wool Reporter of Boston said in its last issue, "It used to be that a mill in Maine dominated the cotton goods trade in China. Today that mill has 4,000 looms idle because they are adapted only to make export drills and its business has all gone South."
It will be very dangerous to put further burdens on Maine mills by compelling them to further reduce their product 11 per cent while all their fixed costs remain the same.
The proponents of this 48 hour law, the American Federation of Labor, say again that the 48 hour week is not their goal. They want a 44 hour week for the purpose of curtailing production and making more jobs.
All that is said of cotton mills is true of shops and other industries. Only one state making goods like Maine has a 48 hour law. That is Massachusetts, California (not an industrial state) has such a law and it has driven thousands of women out of jobs. Ohio has a 56 hour law. All other states having industries have 54 or more. Indiana and Alabama have no limit.
When this law was proposed for Illinois, it was shown that it was calculated to force the women out of jobs in the water factories. It seems to be unfair to women. Women are merely being put forward as a means of forcing Maine's industries into this reduction of hours.
We need more production—not less. Any damage to industry affects the value of real estate and farm property. It will be wise to wait, before it takes this step which three other New England states have recently voted against.

REASON WHY YOU SHOULD VOTE "NO" ON OCTOBER 15

The 48 Hour Law will be voted upon October 15th, 1923, in state-wide referendum. It comes to vote under the Initiative, the 81st Legislature having declined to enact it as it has always declined in all cases.

It is the most important issue ever put before Maine voters. On the result may depend the future of Maine. Consider well your vote.
Our readers should be informed of certain facts regarding this great issue. The chief industries of Maine are cotton mills, woolen mills, shoe shops, canning industry and many small scattered industries, all of which are affected. It directly or indirectly affects 100,000 workers, 30,000 of whom are women.
This law is aimed at women only, but it is intended to force the 48 hour week on our industries. It is impossible for a mill or shoe shop to run without women. This law punishes the mill or the shop by a heavy fine for employing women over 48 hours a week. Thus certain men are trying to make a law affecting women only in order to force a 48 hour week. This 48 hour week would reduce production 11 per cent. Cotton mill machinery runs so fast and can not run any faster. It will produce therefore 11 per cent less cloth.
The result of this law cannot fail to increase the burden on mills and shops. Our Maine mills compete with mills in the South. They are growing rapidly. Their legal hours of work are from 55 and 60 to unlimited hours of labor. They have cheap cotton and cheap freight. They have an unlimited supply of native help. Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, North Carolina, Mississippi, Virginia, which are growing so rapidly in cotton manufacturing, have the 60 hour week.
It will surely be wiser for Maine, with her slow growth and evident handicap in costs of fuel and freight, to wait before it adopts this law. The Cotton and Wool Reporter of Boston said in its last issue, "It used to be that a mill in Maine dominated the cotton goods trade in China. Today that mill has 4,000 looms idle because they are adapted only to make export drills and its business has all gone South."
It will be very dangerous to put further burdens on Maine mills by compelling them to further reduce their product 11 per cent while all their fixed costs remain the same.
The proponents of this 48 hour law, the American Federation of Labor, say again that the 48 hour week is not their goal. They want a 44 hour week for the purpose of curtailing production and making more jobs.
All that is said of cotton mills is true of shops and other industries. Only one state making goods like Maine has a 48 hour law. That is Massachusetts, California (not an industrial state) has such a law and it has driven thousands of women out of jobs. Ohio has a 56 hour law. All other states having industries have 54 or more. Indiana and Alabama have no limit.
When this law was proposed for Illinois, it was shown that it was calculated to force the women out of jobs in the water factories. It seems to be unfair to women. Women are merely being put forward as a means of forcing Maine's industries into this reduction of hours.
We need more production—not less. Any damage to industry affects the value of real estate and farm property. It will be wise to wait, before it takes this step which three other New England states have recently voted against.

Our readers should be informed of certain facts regarding this great issue. The chief industries of Maine are cotton mills, woolen mills, shoe shops, canning industry and many small scattered industries, all of which are affected. It directly or indirectly affects 100,000 workers, 30,000 of whom are women.
This law is aimed at women only, but it is intended to force the 48 hour week on our industries. It is impossible for a mill or shoe shop to run without women. This law punishes the mill or the shop by a heavy fine for employing women over 48 hours a week. Thus certain men are trying to make a law affecting women only in order to force a 48 hour week. This 48 hour week would reduce production 11 per cent. Cotton mill machinery runs so fast and can not run any faster. It will produce therefore 11 per cent less cloth.
The result of this law cannot fail to increase the burden on mills and shops. Our Maine mills compete with mills in the South. They are growing rapidly. Their legal hours of work are from 55 and 60 to unlimited hours of labor. They have cheap cotton and cheap freight. They have an unlimited supply of native help. Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, North Carolina, Mississippi, Virginia, which are growing so rapidly in cotton manufacturing, have the 60 hour week.
It will surely be wiser for Maine, with her slow growth and evident handicap in costs of fuel and freight, to wait before it adopts this law. The Cotton and Wool Reporter of Boston said in its last issue, "It used to be that a mill in Maine dominated the cotton goods trade in China. Today that mill has 4,000 looms idle because they are adapted only to make export drills and its business has all gone South."
It will be very dangerous to put further burdens on Maine mills by compelling them to further reduce their product 11 per cent while all their fixed costs remain the same.
The proponents of this 48 hour law, the American Federation of Labor, say again that the 48 hour week is not their goal. They want a 44 hour week for the purpose of curtailing production and making more jobs.
All that is said of cotton mills is true of shops and other industries. Only one state making goods like Maine has a 48 hour law. That is Massachusetts, California (not an industrial state) has such a law and it has driven thousands of women out of jobs. Ohio has a 56 hour law. All other states having industries have 54 or more. Indiana and Alabama have no limit.
When this law was proposed for Illinois, it was shown that it was calculated to force the women out of jobs in the water factories. It seems to be unfair to women. Women are merely being put forward as a means of forcing Maine's industries into this reduction of hours.
We need more production—not less. Any damage to industry affects the value of real estate and farm property. It will be wise to wait, before it takes this step which three other New England states have recently voted against.

Our readers should be informed of certain facts regarding this great issue. The chief industries of Maine are cotton mills, woolen mills, shoe shops, canning industry and many small scattered industries, all of which are affected. It directly or indirectly affects 100,000 workers, 30,000 of whom are women.
This law is aimed at women only, but it is intended to force the 48 hour week on our industries. It is impossible for a mill or shoe shop to run without women. This law punishes the mill or the shop by a heavy fine for employing women over 48 hours a week. Thus certain men are trying to make a law affecting women only in order to force a 48 hour week. This 48 hour week would reduce production 11 per cent. Cotton mill machinery runs so fast and can not run any faster. It will produce therefore 11 per cent less cloth.
The result of this law cannot fail to increase the burden on mills and shops. Our Maine mills compete with mills in the South. They are growing rapidly. Their legal hours of work are from 55 and 60 to unlimited hours of labor. They have cheap cotton and cheap freight. They have an unlimited supply of native help. Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, North Carolina, Mississippi, Virginia, which are growing so rapidly in cotton manufacturing, have the 60 hour week.
It will surely be wiser for Maine, with her slow growth and evident handicap in costs of fuel and freight, to wait before it adopts this law. The Cotton and Wool Reporter of Boston said in its last issue, "It used to be that a mill in Maine dominated the cotton goods trade in China. Today that mill has 4,000 looms idle because they are adapted only to make export drills and its business has all gone South."
It will be very dangerous to put further burdens on Maine mills by compelling them to further reduce their product 11 per cent while all their fixed costs remain the same.
The proponents of this 48 hour law, the American Federation of Labor, say again that the 48 hour week is not their goal. They want a 44 hour week for the purpose of curtailing production and making more jobs.
All that is said of cotton mills is true of shops and other industries. Only one state making goods like Maine has a 48 hour law. That is Massachusetts, California (not an industrial state) has such a law and it has driven thousands of women out of jobs. Ohio has a 56 hour law. All other states having industries have 54 or more. Indiana and Alabama have no limit.
When this law was proposed for Illinois, it was shown that it was calculated to force the women out of jobs in the water factories. It seems to be unfair to women. Women are merely being put forward as a means of forcing Maine's industries into this reduction of hours.
We need more production—not less. Any damage to industry affects the value of real estate and farm property. It will be wise to wait, before it takes this step which three other New England states have recently voted against.

Our readers should be informed of certain facts regarding this great issue. The chief industries of Maine are cotton mills, woolen mills, shoe shops, canning industry and many small scattered industries, all of which are affected. It directly or indirectly affects 100,000 workers, 30,000 of whom are women.
This law is aimed at women only, but it is intended to force the 48 hour week on our industries. It is impossible for a mill or shoe shop to run without women. This law punishes the mill or the shop by a heavy fine for employing women over 48 hours a week. Thus certain men are trying to make a law affecting women only in order to force a 48 hour week. This 48 hour week would reduce production 11 per cent. Cotton mill machinery runs so fast and can not run any faster. It will produce therefore 11 per cent less cloth.
The result of this law cannot fail to increase the burden on mills and shops. Our Maine mills compete with mills in the South. They are growing rapidly. Their legal hours of work are from 55 and 60 to unlimited hours of labor. They have cheap cotton and cheap freight. They have an unlimited supply of native help. Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, North Carolina, Mississippi, Virginia, which are growing so rapidly in cotton manufacturing, have the 60 hour week.
It will surely be wiser for Maine, with her slow growth and evident handicap in costs of fuel and freight, to wait before it adopts this law. The Cotton and Wool Reporter of Boston said in its last issue, "It used to be that a mill in Maine dominated the cotton goods trade in China. Today that mill has 4,000 looms idle because they are adapted only to make export drills and its business has all gone South."
It will be very dangerous to put further burdens on Maine mills by compelling them to further reduce their product 11 per cent while all their fixed costs remain the same.
The proponents of this 48 hour law, the American Federation of Labor, say again that the 48 hour week is not their goal. They want a 44 hour week for the purpose of curtailing production and making more jobs.
All that is said of cotton mills is true of shops and other industries. Only one state making goods like Maine has a 48 hour law. That is Massachusetts, California (not an industrial state) has such a law and it has driven thousands of women out of jobs. Ohio has a 56 hour law. All other states having industries have 54 or more. Indiana and Alabama have no limit.
When this law was proposed for Illinois, it was shown that it was calculated to force the women out of jobs in the water factories. It seems to be unfair to women. Women are merely being put forward as a means of forcing Maine's industries into this reduction of hours.
We need more production—not less. Any damage to industry affects the value of real estate and farm property. It will be wise to wait, before it takes this step which three other New England states have recently voted against.

Our readers should be informed of certain facts regarding this great issue. The chief industries of Maine are cotton mills, woolen mills, shoe shops, canning industry and many small scattered industries, all of which are affected. It directly or indirectly affects 100,000 workers, 30,000 of whom are women.
This law is aimed at women only, but it is intended to force the 48 hour week on our industries. It is impossible for a mill or shoe shop to run without women. This law punishes the mill or the shop by a heavy fine for employing women over 48 hours a week. Thus certain men are trying to make a law affecting women only in order to force a 48 hour week. This 48 hour week would reduce production 11 per cent. Cotton mill machinery runs so fast and can not run any faster. It will produce therefore 11 per cent less cloth.
The result of this law cannot fail to increase the burden on mills and shops. Our Maine mills compete with mills in the South. They are growing rapidly. Their legal hours of work are from 55 and 60 to unlimited hours of labor. They have cheap cotton and cheap freight. They have an unlimited supply of native help. Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, North Carolina, Mississippi, Virginia, which are growing so rapidly in cotton manufacturing, have the 60 hour week.
It will surely be wiser for Maine, with her slow growth and evident handicap in costs of fuel and freight, to wait before it adopts this law. The Cotton and Wool Reporter of Boston said in its last issue, "It used to be that a mill in Maine dominated the cotton goods trade in China. Today that mill has 4,000 looms idle because they are adapted only to make export drills and its business has all gone South."
It will be very dangerous to put further burdens on Maine mills by compelling them to further reduce their product 11 per cent while all their fixed costs remain the same.
The proponents of this 48 hour law, the American Federation of Labor, say again that the 48 hour week is not their goal. They want a 44 hour week for the purpose of curtailing production and making more jobs.
All that is said of cotton mills is true of shops and other industries. Only one state making goods like Maine has a 48 hour law. That is Massachusetts, California (not an industrial state) has such a law and it has driven thousands of women out of jobs. Ohio has a 56 hour law. All other states having industries have 54 or more. Indiana and Alabama have no limit.
When this law was proposed for Illinois, it was shown that it was calculated to force the women out of jobs in the water factories. It seems to be unfair to women. Women are merely being put forward as a means of forcing Maine's industries into this reduction of hours.
We need more production—not less. Any damage to industry affects the value of real estate and farm property. It will be wise to wait, before it takes this step which three other New England states have recently voted against.

Our readers should be informed of certain facts regarding this great issue. The chief industries of Maine are cotton mills, woolen mills, shoe shops, canning industry and many small scattered industries, all of which are affected. It directly or indirectly affects 100,000 workers, 30,000 of whom are women.
This law is aimed at women only, but it is intended to force the 48 hour week on our industries. It is impossible for a mill or shoe shop to run without women. This law punishes the mill or the shop by a heavy fine for employing women over

EGG LAYING CONTEST TO BEGIN NOV. 1

The extension service of the College of Agriculture University of Maine, will conduct for the sixth consecutive year a winter egg laying contest, to begin Nov. 1 and continue six months. The rules governing it are practically the same as those under which last winter's contest was held. It is not actually rated as an official contest, but is more in the nature of a demonstration of the effectiveness of systematic housing, feeding and care.

Each contestant selects 25 pullets of any standard and variety, keeps them on his farm in an open-front house and feeds and manages them according to instructions furnished by the extension service. He thus has an opportunity to compare the results obtained from the contest flock with his pullets fed and managed in any other way.

He will weigh their feed, keep an accurate account of its cost and of the number of eggs laid and the receipts from sales sending this information to the College of Agriculture extension service at Orono at the end of each month. A summary of records from all the pens in the contest will be made, and each contestant furnished with a report of the individual results and averages, so that he may compare them with the results from his pen. Analyses of these reports should show whether pullets can be made to pay a profit during cold weather, and some of the factors influencing production. The competitive

part of the contest simply adds interest. Entries for the contest will close Oct. 20. Rules and entry blanks may be obtained from the county agents.

HALF TAXED— HALF UNTAXED

Advocates of public ownership schemes use as one of their strongest arguments, the statement that states, counties or cities can borrow money cheaper than private companies because their bonds are "tax-exempt." In addition public property pays no taxes. The income from some \$30,000,000,000 of such tax-exempt bonds now goes tax-free and the rest of us pay additional taxes to make up this loss to the government.

If public ownership was extended to various lines of industry as advocated by two constitutional amendments proposed in Georgia, the tax assessment would shrink and the burden of taxation on remaining taxable property would grow heavier and heavier as city, county and state functions were enlarged.

Advocates of public ownership will say that it will be impossible in this country to maintain the right of private property for half the people while taking over under public ownership the property of the other half.

Ultimately we would face a situation where the principal business of those holding office would be how to collect tax revenue from those not holding office in order to meet the public payroll.

SUNDAY RIVER

Mr. and Mrs. Silas Burgess and son, Leighton, of Gorham, N. H., spent Sunday at the Crosby farm as guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Reynolds.

R. L. Foster, Joe Splansky and Roland Fleet are hauling hay to Bethel and loading it on cars for Q. B. Foster.

Lewis Sperry is working with his team for Harry Bryant.

Mr. Frank Chapman and family have moved to Bethel. Mr. Chapman is working in Howard Thurston's mill.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Williamson and family and Joe Splansky were in Upton, Sunday.

MEETING OF STATE CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WELFARE

A particularly good programme is now being arranged for the Annual Meeting of the State Conference, which is to be held in Bangor, October 24th and 25th. It is expected that Dr. Catherine D. Davis, Dr. Rachael Yarrow, and other equally well known speakers will be secured. In addition, there will be speakers from within our State, notably Dr. Combs of the United States Public Health Service. It is not generally appreciated that the figures of the United States Surgeon General's Department, obtained as a result of the draft laws in the late war, disclose the fact that Maine, which most of us think of as being particularly healthy is actually very near the bottom of the list in mental and most physical diseases.

Before much in the way of remedy can be done, the facts must be recognized. A large part of the work of the fall meeting will be along these lines. It is hoped that this Bangor meeting will surpass all others in attendance, as it will in interest.

BUSINESS THROUGH THE AIR

The American public will soon realize the fuller benefits of an international radio service tying in Europe, South America and the Orient, according to Edward J. Nally, Managing Director of International Relations for the Radio Corporation of America.

Already huge plans for South America are in progress, and a super-power station has been erected in Buenos Aires for communication with North America, England, France and Germany. Similar high power stations are being erected near Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil, with feeder stations of medium power at Pernambuco and Para.

The two great stations will be the pivotal center of South America radio communication, and from these two points signals will radiate to all parts of the globe.

According to Mr. Nally, this world-wide system of radio will materially assist in stimulating international commerce and bring closer and more friendly relations between all the countries of the world, and with the completion of the plans for world-wide wireless telegraphy there will soon follow a program for perhaps equally stupendous international radio telephone service. In this latter scheme the engineers of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company and those of the Radio Corporation of America are collaborating.

RED MILLION AND A HALF

The committee on citizenship of the American Bar Association estimates that there are in our country 1,500,000 Reds.

One and a half million radicals, all the way from red-mouthed anarchists to parlor Bolsheviks and socialist college professors.

These figures are based on detailed returns from the Secret Service department and include the I. W. W. and all constitution overthrowers.

It is estimated that \$3,000,000 was spent last year on radical propaganda, and that 5,000,000 read radical newspapers and magazines.

There can be no doubt that the world was stimulated the development of lawlessness, and the millions who disregard the Volstead act and Eighteenth amendment swell the armies of discontent.

The radical movement in our country will have to be checked by the common sense and patriotism of the masses of the people and by enactment of laws which will enforce the law.

Prof. John R. Commons of Wisconsin says the wage earners "must feel a dog and cat law and to accept any cut in wages." But that they are less revolutionary than a few years ago.

The teaching of the Constitution of the United States should be required by law in every school in the land. A thorough understanding of our own government is the best way to beat the Reds.

Signs of Repentance.
"When a man starts running for do mourners' bench," said Charcoal Bph. rudely, "he sure gives back-side de best watermelon season but ef'n he go up slow and hesitates like, he ain't stick outwell hell freeze overh."—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Beauty in Truth.
After all, the most natural beauty in the world is beauty and moral truth; for all beauty is truth.—Hawthorne.

CANTON

Harold Gilman and family of Unity were Sunday guests of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur A. Gilman of Canton.

The Misses Ruby Patterson, Bernice Dunn, Mabel Child and Alice Briggs, graduates this year of Canton High, are attending Bliss Business College, Lewiston.

Mrs. Hattie Russell has returned to her home in Lynn, Mass.

Miss Mildred A. Richardson has been spending a week with her sister, Mrs. Elmer B. Lane, of Auburn.

Miss Agnes Merrill went to the White Mountains on an auto trip Sunday with relatives from Auburn.

Miss Florence Sawyer left Saturday for Waverly, Mass., where she will train for a nurse at the McLean Hospital.

The Universalist Circle will meet at the vestry, Oct. 4, for an all day meeting.

Miss Mary N. Richardson has been a guest of Mrs. Arthur L. Newman and family of Auburn.

Mrs. Alice Walker of New York City son, Harold Walker of Bath, are at the French homestead in town for a few days, moving the goods out in order to sell the house.

Mrs. Blanche Richardson and A. L. Tirrell are having their houses wired for electricity.

Ralph Gilbert of Biddeford has been visiting relatives in town.

Pinewood Camp closed Saturday after a most successful season.

Miss Ruby Walker returned to her home in Wilton, Sunday.

A daughter recently arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Davenport, North Hatford.

Herbert Hall cut his foot severely last week, the axe slipping while he was cutting kindling wood.

The annual inspection of Evergreen Chapter, No. 24, O. E. S., will be held Tuesday evening, Oct. 9. Mrs. Ina Edman of Fryeburg will be the inspecting officer.

Mrs. George Rose has been a guest of her sister, Mrs. Ina Gill, of Mexico Corner.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer B. Lane and little son of Auburn were week end guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Richardson, and daughter, Mildred. On Sunday the party went to Shagg Pond where they enjoyed the dinner cooked in the open.

Mrs. Merton Walker of E. Peru has been a guest of her sister, Mrs. Gordon Dymont.

Melba and Richard Packard of Rumford are guests of their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Packard.

Miss Ruth Richardson attended the Bates-Oxford debate at Lewiston, Thursday evening and visited her cousin, Mrs. Elmer B. Lane, of Auburn.

Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Potter and son and Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Mitchell of Portland have been guests of Mrs. Potter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Packard.

The family of John Tyler has been ill. Mrs. V. F. Oldham has been visiting her sister-in-law, Mrs. Lucy Nason, of Livermore Falls.

Will Walte of Portland has been a guest of his brother, M. A. Walte, and wife.

Miss Lydia Packard of Dixfield called on friends in town last week.

The Canton High cross country squad is reporting for practice. The veterans are Frank Bicknell, Philmore Daigle, Junior Johnson and Oliver Ellis. New members: C. York, Philip Dymont and Hartley Nickerson.

Emery Jones of Baraboga Springs, N. Y., has purchased the house on High Street known as the Fletcher house.

Miss Mary E. Coburn is having her house built over which, when finished,

will be a nice, modern residence. Fred Russell of Lynn, Mass., has been a guest of his aunt, Mrs. C. F. Oldham.

The Misses Ruby Patterson, Bernice Dunn, Mabel Child and Alice Briggs, graduates this year of Canton High, are attending Bliss Business College, Lewiston.

Mrs. Hattie Russell has returned to her home in Lynn, Mass.

Miss Mildred A. Richardson has been spending a week with her sister, Mrs. Elmer B. Lane, of Auburn.

Miss Agnes Merrill went to the White Mountains on an auto trip Sunday with relatives from Auburn.

Miss Florence Sawyer left Saturday for Waverly, Mass., where she will train for a nurse at the McLean Hospital.

The Universalist Circle will meet at the vestry, Oct. 4, for an all day meeting.

Miss Mary N. Richardson has been a guest of Mrs. Arthur L. Newman and family of Auburn.

Mrs. Alice Walker of New York City son, Harold Walker of Bath, are at the French homestead in town for a few days, moving the goods out in order to sell the house.

Mrs. Blanche Richardson and A. L. Tirrell are having their houses wired for electricity.

Ralph Gilbert of Biddeford has been visiting relatives in town.

Pinewood Camp closed Saturday after a most successful season.

Miss Ruby Walker returned to her home in Wilton, Sunday.

A daughter recently arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Davenport, North Hatford.

Herbert Hall cut his foot severely last week, the axe slipping while he was cutting kindling wood.

The annual inspection of Evergreen Chapter, No. 24, O. E. S., will be held Tuesday evening, Oct. 9. Mrs. Ina Edman of Fryeburg will be the inspecting officer.

Mrs. George Rose has been a guest of her sister, Mrs. Ina Gill, of Mexico Corner.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer B. Lane and little son of Auburn were week end guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Richardson, and daughter, Mildred. On Sunday the party went to Shagg Pond where they enjoyed the dinner cooked in the open.

Mrs. Merton Walker of E. Peru has been a guest of her sister, Mrs. Gordon Dymont.

Melba and Richard Packard of Rumford are guests of their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Packard.

Miss Ruth Richardson attended the Bates-Oxford debate at Lewiston, Thursday evening and visited her cousin, Mrs. Elmer B. Lane, of Auburn.

Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Potter and son and Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Mitchell of Portland have been guests of Mrs. Potter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Packard.

The family of John Tyler has been ill. Mrs. V. F. Oldham has been visiting her sister-in-law, Mrs. Lucy Nason, of Livermore Falls.

Will Walte of Portland has been a guest of his brother, M. A. Walte, and wife.

Miss Lydia Packard of Dixfield called on friends in town last week.

The Canton High cross country squad is reporting for practice. The veterans are Frank Bicknell, Philmore Daigle, Junior Johnson and Oliver Ellis. New members: C. York, Philip Dymont and Hartley Nickerson.

Emery Jones of Baraboga Springs, N. Y., has purchased the house on High Street known as the Fletcher house.

Miss Mary E. Coburn is having her house built over which, when finished,

erly protected. It is sound common sense to use every possible precaution to safeguard one's property, real and personal.

So heavy proves the loss to almost any family that they are for the time destitute; neighbors care for them and relatives in another state are telegraphed to for funds.

Many hardships can be avoided when one takes every precaution to protect, through insurance, his home, his personal property, his health and ward off losses through accident.

Kossuth on Statesmanship.

No man can force the harp of his own individuality into the people's heart; but every man may play upon the chords of the people's heart, who draws his inspiration from the people's instinct.—Kossuth.

No man can force the harp of his own individuality into the people's heart; but every man may play upon the chords of the people's heart, who draws his inspiration from the people's instinct.—Kossuth.

Four Generations Helped to better health by this time-tested laxative

Dr. True's Elixir

The True Family Laxative

For over 75 years this pleasant and effective laxative has given proper relief to thousands of men, women and children who have suffered from constipation, deranged stomachs, and other troubles. It is a safe, reliable, and effective remedy for all cases of constipation, indigestion, and other ailments of the digestive system.

For good health—to be free from headaches, bad fasting mouth, all gone feeling in stomach, dizziness, constipation, the bowels must be kept tuned up. Nature can be assisted by using Dr. True's Elixir, the True Family Laxative and Worm Expeller.

Safeguard your own health, look after the children who may show signs of worms and should be rid of them the easiest, safest way—by taking Dr. True's Elixir.

Your dealer knows of its worldwide reputation, gained through four generations of public health service. Made from imported herbs of strictly pure quality.

Signs of Worms: Constipation, deranged stomach, swollen upper lip, offensive breath, hard and full stomach with pain, pale face, eyes heavy and dull, short, dry cough, grinding of the teeth, tongue coated and covered with little red points, starting during sleep with troublesome dreams, slow fever.

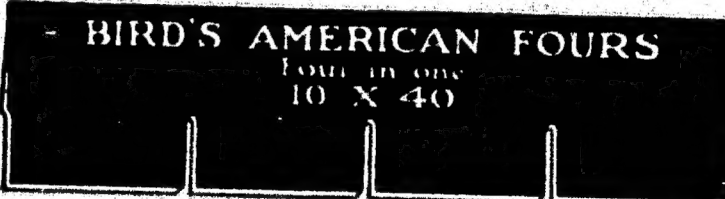
Mrs. Henry Johnson, 836 Mayward Ave., Baltimore, says: "I have bought Dr. True's Elixir for over 10 years and know it is good."

Mrs. H. N. Roberts, 501 Ayrton St., Flint, Mich., says: "My little girl is relieved of her worms." And in a later letter wrote: "Baby is fine and it was your medicine, Dr. True's Elixir, that helped her."

Don't experiment—buy Dr. True's Elixir, the True Family Laxative and Worm Expeller. For the whole family, either child or grandchild. 40c—50c—\$1.20.

WHY PAY MORE?

We are now prepared to furnish



Green Slate Surfaced Asphalt Shingles

PRICE \$5.50 per M

This shingle is a winner and weighs 200 lbs. to the square. Call and see our supply of

Roofing Material

THIS IS NOT ALL WE CARRY IN STOCK.

H. ALTON BACON

Bryant's Pond, Maine

L. F. PIKE CO.

Men's Clothing Stores

You Can't Take Fine Quality
for Granted

Many men do however; they pick out the style they like--
IT may look right--and then assume the quality is good--

You Take A Big Chance

Better visit stores like ours where we back the quality: or a
name like HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX.

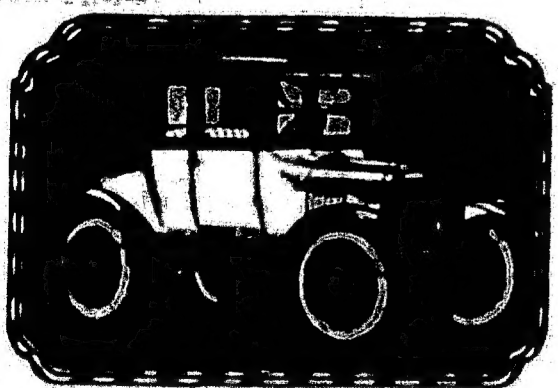
If you aren't satisfied you get your money back.

We sincerely believe that if you will visit us you will find in
our New Suits and Overcoats the styles and qualities you like.

NORWAY

BLUE STORES SOUTH PARIS, ME.

Ford



New Coupe

An entirely new body design lends distinction in appearance, adds measurably to individual comfort, and provides greater convenience in the new Ford Coupe.

Streamline body, windshield visor, and nickel-plated fittings make this new Coupe highly attractive. Deeply cushioned seats, improved interior arrangement, and cowl ventilator provide increased comfort.

Wide doors that open forward, revolving type window lifters, enlarged rear compartment and a recessed shelf for parcels, back of the seat make for greater convenience.

See the new Ford Coupe and other body types at your nearest Ford Dealer's showroom.

HERRICK BROS. CO.

BETHEL, ME.

Ford
CARS • TRUCKS • TRACTORS

Mr. Carl L. Brown and family were guests of his aunt, Mrs. William Hapgood, at North Stratford, N. H. Sunday.

Mrs. H. C. Flint, Mrs. Elsie Casey and two children of Portland are guests of Mrs. Clara Bartlett and family.

Fall Is Here

It is none too early to begin to fit out your home for winter.

We always have a good line of all the different grades of **MATTRESSES and BEDS**

Couch Covers, Lace Curtains, Curtain Rods, Electric Lamps, Electric Bulbs, Crockery and Glassware, Lamps

A New Shipment of **WHITE WARE** Just Received
Large Size **TEA and COFFEE CUPS**, \$2.75 Doz.

Kitchen Hardware and Notions

Try a Bottle of **FLY TOX**
Sure Death to Flies, Moths, Insects of all kinds

Young's Variety Store

BETHEL AND VICINITY

(Continued from page 1)

Quite a number from town attended Pyechnburg this week.

Mr. T. J. Tyler returned from Boston, Sunday with a Cadillac car.

Mr. Clarence Briggs is working for Smith & Brown, making cement blocks.

Miss Florence Young returned to Boston, Wednesday, after spending a few weeks with relatives in town.

Mrs. Amelia Grover, who has spent the summer in Bethel, returned to her winter home at Hyde Park, Mass., Wednesday.

Messrs. J. P. Killings, C. W. Hall, J. Dempsey and Clarence Jodkins were in Bangor last Wednesday, and attended the races.

Miss Marion Everett, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. P. H. Chapman, and family, returned to her duties at the Homeopathic Hospital, Boston, Wednesday.

The patrons of the post office are glad to see Miss Cleo Russell back at her position after an absence of eight weeks. Miss Russell is much improved in health.

The harvest fair and supper, an annual event, under the auspices of the ladies of the Methodist Church will be held this year on Thursday, Oct. 18 at the church.

LOCKE'S MILLS

MRS. RENA GEORGE KIMBALL

The funeral of Mrs. Rena George Kimball was held at the church, Wednesday. She had been almost totally blind for several years and had borne it with a smile. Her mother died several years ago and her father last July. Rev. C. B. Liver spoke words of comfort to the bereaved husband, daughter and aunt. The floral pieces were many and beautiful.

She was a graduate of Gould's Academy.

Mrs. E. L. Tebbets of Auburn visited the past week with her sons, Donald and Lester.

Mrs. W. H. Crockett and Mrs. Owen Davis were in Mechanic Falls Tuesday. Eben Rand left Wednesday for Connecticut, where he will enter Yale.

The Ladies' Aid will meet with Mrs. Frank Reed Wednesday. Candy will be on sale.

Miss Helen Hutchins of Lowell, Mass., is a guest at W. B. Randa.

WEST PARIS

Rehearsal opened last Monday for registration, but no regular session was held until Tuesday. The school building, although not fully completed, was in very comfortable condition. The school building when finished will not only be an ornamental structure in the village, but is amply fitted for the needs of scholars, with all needed capacity, and is not only a joy to the pupils but to the parents, after the years of experience from the conditions of heating and insufficient room and seating capacity.

J. W. Cummings is janitor at the schoolhouse.

Mrs. Nellie Marshall of East Waterford was the guest of her sister two or three days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Hildon spent several days in Bethel last week.

Edward Lane of Berlin, guardian of C. H. Lane, has been holding a special sale of the stock in Mr. Lane's store. He has been assisted by his son Paul and two other men.

MIDDLE INTERVALE ROAD

Miss Ethel Capen and her aunt, Miss Capen, went to Portland, Saturday, returning on the late train.

Mrs. J. P. Gough spent Thursday of last week with her daughter.

Mrs. Mary J. Capen is spending a week with her daughter, Alice, at Prof. Wm. R. Chapman's.

Mrs. Beattie Sault went to Bridgton, Saturday, for a week's stay.

Mrs. Fanch Sault went to Medford, Mass., Wednesday, where she will spend the winter with her daughter, Mrs. Leslie Blake, and family.

TOO MODEST TO SPEAK

In times of trouble, personal jealousies, animosity and misunderstandings between people or nations are lost in the common desire of humanity to help those in trouble.

The latest illustration of this universal feeling is now witnessed in the desire to help Japan.

During the San Francisco earthquake, Japan contributed over half the money subscribed by foreign nations which totaled nearly \$500,000.

This action on her part was all the more notable and extraordinary due to the fact that she was at that time poor and exhausted by her foreign wars.

In the present great emergency the story of her wonderful response in behalf of the San Francisco sufferers, giving as she did more than all the rest of the world put together, outside of the United States, cannot be too highly praised.

The Japanese themselves are too modest to speak of it and for some reason the story of her wonderful liberality is almost never mentioned.

As a powerful and wealthy nation, we can do so for generous assistance many fold and never make it.

As the collection is made time after time the San Francisco disaster grows more acute and one part is required to replace the lost.

MARSHALL DISTRICT

Miss Grace Briggs visited friends at Quebec, N. B., Sunday.

Up and Mrs. Harry Smith and Mr. and Mrs. Jordan of Portland spent the week end at Mr. Smith's camp on Hill Mountain.

Mrs. Edie Stone, Mrs. Grace Foster and Mr. Leo Foster of Bethel were callers at Mrs. Briggs' Tuesday.

Mr. Henry Briggs has doubled his job at Locke's Mills and returned home.

Mr. Elmer Saunders is working for Mr. Herry in the woods.

NOW IS THE TIME

To arrange for your Boston Daily and Sunday Globe.

You want the Boston Globe in your home every day in the year.

See your newsdealer today and order the Globe for the Fall and Winter months.

The Christian

A Maurice Tournier Production

AT

ODEON HALL
Sat., Oct. 6

GOLDWYN sent an entire company to England to make this picture at the exact scenes for which Sir Hall Caine's immortal story calls. The settings in Trafalgar Square and at the great English Derby are real. At times there are tens of thousands of people before the camera.

As a production it is one of the outstanding achievements of the screen; no photoplay ever made has brought more patrons to the theatre or has proved a greater missionary for the motion picture. The notable cast is headed by Richard Dix, Mae Busch, Phyllis Haver, Claude Gillingwater, Mahlon Hamilton, Gareth Hughes, Cyril Chadwick and Aileen Pringle.

Charles Chaplin Comedy in 2 Reels

Admission: Adults, 35c and 50c; Children, 20c

COMING

SOULS FOR SALE, Sat., Oct. 13

Atlas Jars and Rubbers for Canning

We are ready to supply you with the

ATLANTIC CANNER

The cost of the Canner is very small compared with the saving of time and labor.

We also have a good supply of **Economy Jars and Caps**

WATCH FOR OUR AD NEXT WEEK

G. L. THURSTON CO.
BETHEL, MAINE

IRA C. JORDAN

General Merchandise

BETHEL, MAINE

NASH

MOTOR CARS

Canal Street Garage
Rumford

Cedar and Asphalt SHINGLES

We have a good assortment of Cedar and Asphalt Shingles, also ROOFING of all kinds. BEAVER BOARD AND WINDOWS
Prices and Quality Guaranteed

MARK C. ALLEN
BRYANT'S POND, ME.

ATTRACTIVE COATS

OF THE NEW SEASON

Feature the Favored Fashion Details

Keeping pace with every phase of fashion and adding touches of individuality that make for style distinction, these coats are also notable in fine workmanship. Smartly cut collars, the new sleeve ideas, the side fastening, another new feature, help make the newness of the coats noticeable.

New Fall and Winter Coats

\$14.95, \$16.50, \$19.75, \$24.75, \$27.50, \$34.75,
\$39.75, \$45.00, \$49.75, \$55.00, \$59.75, \$75.00

Smart One-Piece Wool Dresses

Unusually becoming models in fashionable woolen material and with clever new trimmings, touches in embroidery, fancy stitching, and braiding to emphasize their attractiveness. Pique Twill is the favored material in navy and brown in a large number of styles.

Dresses \$9.95, \$10.95, \$14.95, \$19.75, \$24.75.

New Separate Skirts

The "something different" which is the foundation of individual style is found in three skirts in a marked degree, for while these are fashioned in harmony with the accepted modes of the season, each model displays some distinctive touch—perhaps cleverly placed, a novel use of buttons, or perhaps an unusual panel effect. Materials are the soft, plain creases in popular colors and other styles and pleated effect.

Dress Skirts \$1.95, \$3.50, \$5.95, \$7.50, \$7.95.

What Are You Going to Knit?

A sweater? A hat? A scarf, perhaps, or something for the kiddie. What ever it may be you will find just the right kind and color of yarn in our big stock of

THE FLEISHER YARNS

The yarns that are famous for their evenness, softness and their remarkable elasticity which enables a garment to retain its shape and good looks indefinitely.

Brown, Buck & Co.
Norway, Maine

YES, WE HAVE SOME

SUITS

Men's All Wool Suits

27.50 and up

BOYS' SUITS

Blue Serge, Mixed Tweed and Cashmere, with one or two pairs of trousers.

Special This Week

One Mixed Lot Boys' Suits

Sizes 10 to 15 years

Prices WERE 10.00 to 14.00

PRICE THIS WEEK

7.50

Bethel **ROWE'S** Main

Watch this Space for Special Bargains Every Week

Any Magazine

May be bought more economically by subscription than at the single copy price.

Many publishers are offering lower subscription rates until Nov. 1. All of these will be found in my Fall Magazine Price List.

Carl L. Brown, Bethel.

STATE OF MAINE

To all persons interested in either of the Estates hereinafter named.

At a Probate Court, held at Paris in and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three. The following matters having been presented for the action thereupon hereinafter indicated, it is hereby ORDERED:

That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford County Citizen, a newspaper published at Bethel, Maine, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the third Tuesday of October, A. D., 1923, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and be heard thereon in their own cause.

Paula E. Lowe late of Bethel, deceased; petition for an allowance out of personal estate presented by Louis E. Lowe, widow.

Richard M. Williamson late of Newry, deceased; will and petition for probate thereof and the appointment of Harry A. Williamson as executor of the same, presented without bond as expressed in said will presented by said Harry A. Williamson, the executor therein named.

Hannah J. Sargent late of Magalloway Plantation, deceased; first account presented for allowance by Lewis Leavitt, executor.

Witness Aratus E. Stearns, Judge of said Court at Paris, this third Tuesday of September in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three.

Albert D. Park, Register.

NOTICE

The subscriber hereby gives notice that he has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Augusta M. Stone late of Bethel in the County of Oxford, deceased, and given bonds as required by law. All persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are directed to present the same for payment to the undersigned, and all indebted thereon are requested to make payment immediately.

FRANCIS H. CARTER.

Bethel, Maine.

September 26th, 1923

NOTICE

The subscriber hereby gives notice that he has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Matilda Stone late of Bethel in the County of Oxford, deceased, without bond. All persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are directed to present the same for settlement, and all indebted thereon are requested to make payment immediately.

EVA M. HERRICK,

Bethel, Maine.

Sept 21, 1923

ye

RELIA

YES, WE HAVE SOME

SUITS

Men's All Wool Suits

27.50 and up

BOYS' SUITS

Blue Serge, Mixed Tweeds and Cashmere, with one or two pairs of trousers.

Special This Week

One Mixed Lot Boys' Suits

Sizes 10 to 15 years

Prices WERE 10.00 to 14.00

PRICE THIS WEEK

7.50

ROWE'S Maine

Watch this Space for Special Bargains Every Week

Any Magazine

May be bought more economically by subscription than at the single copy price.

Many publishers are offering lower subscription rates until Nov. 1. All of these will be found in my Fall Magazine Price List.

Carl L. Brown, Bethel.

STATE OF MAINE

In all persons interested in either of the Estates hereinafter named:
At a Probate Court, held at Paris, in and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three. The following matters having been presented for the action thereupon hereinafter indicated, it is hereby ORDERED:
That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford County Citizen, a newspaper published at Bethel, Maine, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the third Tuesday of October, A. D., 1923, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and be heard thereon if they see cause.

Paula E. Lowe late of Bethel, deceased; petition for an allowance out of personal estate presented by Louise E. Lowe, widow.
Richard M. Williamson late of Newry, deceased; will and petition for probate thereof and the appointment of Harry A. Williamson as executor of the same presented by said Harry A. Williamson, the executor therein named.
Barclay J. Sargent late of Magalloway Plantation, deceased; first account presented for allowance by Lewis Leavitt, executor.

Victoria Arvola E. Stevens, Judge of said Court at Paris, this third Tuesday of September in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three.

Albert D. Park, Register.

NOTICE

The subscriber hereby gives notice that he has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Augustus M. Sargent late of Bethel in the County of Oxford, and gives bonds as follows directed. All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased are desired to present the same at said meeting, and all indebted thereon are requested to make payment immediately.

FRANCIS H. CARTER, Bethel, Maine, October 2nd, 1923.

NOTICE

The subscriber hereby gives notice that he has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Matilda Sargent late of Bethel in the County of Oxford, and gives bonds as follows directed. All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased are desired to present the same for settlement, and all indebted thereon are requested to make payment immediately.

EVA M. HERRICK, Bethel, Maine, Oct. 31, 1923.

7 years' test
In thousands of homes, this standard remedy stands ready whenever headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, indigestion, etc., threaten family health and peace. It is of natural origin and women have used it for generations. Large bottle 50 cents; small 25 cents.
J. J. HARRINGTON CO., Portland, Maine.

RELIABLE Home Remedy

MAINE WEEKLY INDUSTRIAL REVIEW

Farm crops are moving and aggregate return to farmers will be well in excess of last year. Industrial development and steady employment continue. Hold down taxation and eliminate labor radicalism to assure permanent prosperity.

Portland—150 residents of state touring Canada and United States to advertise Maine.

Bangor—Work started on erection of new plant of Acma Manufacturing Co. at Bangor and South Streets.

Chesapeake—Work on new Congregational church just completed.

North Deering—New \$10,000 Deering Grange Hall completed.

Shopcraft workers of Maine Central Railroad given wage increase.

Augusta—Work on erection of \$100,000 Catholic church to start soon.

Portland—Linking of Maine Central Railroad and Bangor & Arundel Railroad with the New York Central proposed.

Lewiston—Cotton mills operating at only 20 per cent of capacity resume full time schedule.

America's public utilities, exclusive of steam railroads, represent a total investment of \$15,000,000,000. This is more than four times the investment in the steel industry. It is several times the amount invested in oil or automobile industries.

Under political administration Pasadena, California, was always short of funds and creating deficits. Under business management with a city manager Pasadena has a cash surplus. Moral: Business is 50 per cent more efficient than politics.

Invention of apparatus to manufacture artificial coal from comparatively worthless lignite announced by Bureau of Mines. Efforts will be made to interest some commercial concern in the invention.

The conversion of steamships and railway locomotives from coal to oil burners is making rapid strides in the shipping industry throughout the world.

PROFITABLE HANDLING OF FARM WOOLLOTS

Speaking of the needs and opportunities in Maine for more profitable handling of farm woodlots, Myron E. Watson, forestry specialist of the College of Agriculture extension service, says that approximately 45 per cent of the total farm area of the state in woodland, and there is an additional 15 per cent of uncultivated land, much of which could undoubtedly be put to growing trees. Those who have taken the trouble to study the situation have observed that woodlands and forest areas in farm ownership are lessening while the area in waste land is increasing. How to make such land productive is a big problem, for the future timber supply of the country must be largely produced by the farmer.

The woodlot products are valuable to the farmer from two general standpoints. They furnish an important source of revenue and supply him with a large part of the wood that he needs for home use.

At present the average farm forest is not profitable because of improper management. Forest weeds or worthless trees are allowed to occupy the space or hinder the growth of commercial varieties.

Extension work in farm forestry aims to solve this situation by developing a program to have every farm woodlot so managed that it will be a profitable portion of the farm operation each year, and to enlarge the total forest area by the reforestation of all suitable non-agricultural lands. Such a program, if carried to completion, will benefit the farm owners and the community at large.

From the experience gained in the last decade through a state-wide plan for rearing agricultural production to farmers, which has resulted in a great financial advantage to the farmer, as well as to the public, there is a good reason to expect similar results by applying the system to woodlot management. With agricultural agents in all of the counties of the state, who date is to bring to the aid of the farmer special knowledge covering these problems there is no reason to doubt that the woodlot can be put on a profitable basis.

Jefferson's Plan for Unity.
If we move in mass, be it ever so circuitously, we shall obtain our objects but if we break into squads, everyone pursuing the path he thinks most direct, we become an easy conquest to those who can now barely catch us in check.—Jefferson.

WEST BETHEL

Deferred

Pleasant Valley Grange wishes to thank all those of Bethel Grange who helped in any way to make the Fair a success, and especially to thank the proprietors of the new mill, Messrs. Morrill, Adams Co., for the use of their field for the day, and to all others who assisted in any way.

Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Mills of Wilwood, Portland, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Mills of Poland Springs were at W. D. Mills', Sunday, also Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bartlett and son, Wilbert, of Bethel.

L. E. Allen has carpenters at work shingling his house.

Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie have moved into Mrs. Elaine Coffin's house on the Flat road.

Mrs. Manda O'Reilly has gone to White River Vt., to teach drawing and writing.

Mrs. Chester Wheeler was in O'Grady N. H. and Sherbrooke, P. Q. recently.

Nearly everyone went to Newry Corners, Saturday, to attend the Bear River Grange Community Fair.

Mrs. Mellen Whitman and Mrs. Lydia Morrill have closed their summer house here and have gone to Worcester Mass.

Miss Bella Arsenault of Yarmouth is visiting her sister, Mrs. George Anger.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland Watson a daughter, Sept. 30.

Mr. Allen and his daughter and her husband from Brockton, Mass., are making Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Allen a visit.

Sunday evening Frank Goodnow of New Haven, Conn., came to visit Mr. and Mrs. George Goodnow.

Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Grover are boarding the telephone men who are making repairs on the telephone lines.

Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Mills and Mr. and Mrs. Barker Burbank and daughter of Portland were callers at W. D. Mills', Sunday.

W. H. Mills from Poland Springs was a dinner guest at W. D. Mills', Tuesday.

G. D. Morrill is hauling his hay from Wild River.

Harry Head and family were in Gorham, N. H., Sunday, to attend the funeral of Mr. J. B. Head, who had been ill for some time past.

Small Things That Count.
Pins are little things, yet we are told that 10,000 persons are employed in manufacturing them. There are 32 factories with an aggregate output of 10,000,000,000 pins a year. This means nearly 100 annually for each inhabitant.—Thrifty Magazine.

DANGER IN DELAY

Kidney Diseases Are Too Dangerous For Bethel People to Neglect

The great danger of kidney troubles is that they so often get a firm hold before the sufferer recognizes them. Health will be gradually undermined. Backache, headache, nervousness, lameness, soreness, lumbago, urinary troubles, dropsy, gravel and Bright's disease may follow as the kidneys get worse. Don't neglect your kidneys. Help the kidneys with Doan's Kidney Pills, which are so strongly recommended right here in Bethel.

Mrs. A. L. Holt, 7 Elm St., says: "We have used Doan's Kidney Pills in our home and wouldn't be without a box in case of need. I used Doan's when my kidneys were out of order and I had severe spells of backache. Everything seemed a drag to me when going about my housework and I was so dizzy I was afraid to walk across the floor for fear of falling. I could see black specks before my eyes. As soon as I began using Doan's Kidney Pills, which I got at Bossman's Drug Store, I got relief and three boxes cured me."

Price 60c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Holt had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.

NEWRY

Ed. Smith and men are doing some cement work at the Bond place.

Davis and Elliot of Ramford Falls are gathering the fruit on the farm they bought of R. W. Enman.

S. P. Davis is gathering his apples. He has a fine lot of snow apples.

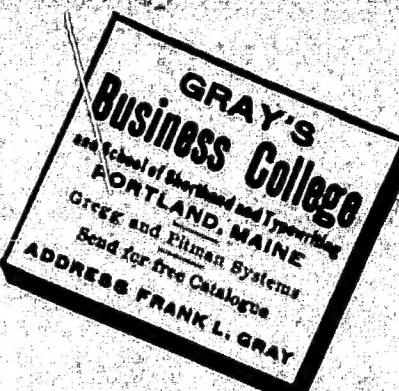
Miss Lola Chandler visited at Danen McPherson's last Sunday.

You can get Gulf Supreme Lubricating Oil at Robertson & Hall's Garage.

All Sold Out In Great Demand

Make sure of your copy of the Boston Sunday Globe by ordering it in advance.

The Comic Pages—the 24-page Magazine—the Editorial and News Feature Section—read them all in the Boston Sunday Globe.



We do job work as it should be done. Send for estimates. Citizen Print Shop.

UTK Tailor Shop

Naimey Building

Tailoring for men and women. Remodelling, Alterations, Repairing, Cleaning and Pressing.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER

ALSO FUR WORK



Now Is the Time to HAVE YOUR HEATING PLANT INSTALLED Before the Fall Rush

I have in stock a good line of Kineo Furnaces Kineo Ranges Kineo Heaters

Let me show you their advantages

D. GROVER BROOKS

BETHEL, MAINE

Remember the Date---October 15th

Vote on the 48-Hour Law Referendum

NO X

ON OCTOBER 15th

Every man and woman voter in Maine is in duty bound to express opinion on a proposed law which shall make it an offence against the law for any person employing a woman in any capacity in any sort of industry in Maine, for more than 48-hours in any one week.

The Present

Law permits women to work 54 hours a week. This law will reduce the hours of work SIX hours a week.

If You Pass this Law

It Will Put Maine at an

11 Percent Disadvantage

With Every Other Industrial State in the United States Making Cotton and Woolen Goods and Shoes, Except One.

IF THIS LAW affecting women is passed, every cotton mill and every shoe shop will be put on the 48-hour basis.
IT WILL tend to throw women out of work.
IT WILL damage the values of farm-property.
IT WILL increase the danger of Southern competition in cotton-mills.
IT WILL increase the present movement of shoe-industry toward the Middle West.
IT WILL prevent new industries from coming to Maine, to locate.
IT WILL cause Maine capital now in the cotton-manufacturing business to put their money in the South, instead of building new mills here.
IT WILL be a blow to Maine, which is already having a hard enough time to get along.

Be Sure to VOTE

And if you want to save Maine from a serious handicap at this time, when Southern Mills and shops are working as they please vote NO.

VOTE "NO" OCTOBER 15th

(Signed)

Enlarged Committee Associated Industries of Maine
L. M. Carroll-Norway, Maine, Chairman.

The BLIND MAN'S EYES

By William MacHarg
Edwin Belmer

ILLUSTRATIONS BY
R.H. Livingston

Copyright by Little, Brown and Company

SYNOPSIS

CHAPTER I.—Gabriel Warden, Seattle capitalist, tells his butler he is expecting a caller, to be admitted without question. He informs his wife of danger that threatens him if he pursues a course he considers the best. He ascertains Dorcas, a man whom he takes into the machine, when the car returns home. Warden is found dead, murdered, and alone. The caller, a young man, has been at Warden's house, but leaves unobserved.

CHAPTER II.—Bob Connery, conductor, receives orders to hold train for a party. Five men and a girl board the train. The father of the girl, Mr. Dorcas, is the man for whom the train was held. Philip D. Eaton, a young man, also boards the train. Dorcas tells his daughter and his secretary, Don Avery, to find out what they can concerning him.

CHAPTER III.—The two make Eaton's acquaintance. The train is stopped by a block.

CHAPTER IV.—Eaton receives a telegram addressed to Lawrence Hillward, which he claims. It warns him he is being followed.

CHAPTER V.—Passing through the car, Connery notices Dorcas' hand hanging outside the berth. He ascertains Dorcas' name and that he is a man of means. He investigates and finds Dorcas with his hand crushed. He calls a surgeon, Dr. Sinclair, on the train.

CHAPTER VI.—Sinclair recognizes the blind man as Basil Santolone, who, although blind, is a peculiar power in the financial world as an adviser to "big interests." His recovery is a matter of doubt.

CHAPTER VII.—Circumstances point to Eaton as Santolone's assailant.

He set it on the floor between his knees and checked over its contents. Nothing had been taken, so far as he could tell; for the bag had contained only clothing, the Chinese dictionary and the box of cigars, and these all apparently were still there. He had laid out the things on the seat across from him while checking them up, and now he began to put them back in the bag. Suddenly he noticed that one of his socks was missing; what had been eleven pairs was now only ten pairs and one odd sock.

This disappearance of a single sock was so strange, so bizarre, so perplexing that—unless it was accidental—he could not account for it at all. So one opens a man's bag and steals a sock, and he was quite sure there had been eleven complete pairs there earlier in the day. Certainly then, it had been accidental; the bag had been opened, its contents taken out and examined, and in putting them back, one sock had been dropped unnoticed. The absence of the sock, then, meant no more than that the contents of the bag had been thoroughly investigated. By whom? By the man against whom the telegram directed to Lawrence Hillward had warned Eaton?

Ever since his receipt of the telegram, Eaton—as he passed through the train in going to and from the car or for other reasons—had been trying covertly to determine which, if anyone, among the passengers, was the "one" who, the telegram had warned him, was "following" him. He at first had interpreted it to mean that one of "them" whom he had to fear must be on the train; later he had felt certain that this could not be the case, for otherwise any one of "them" who knew him would have spoken by this time. Now his suspicions that one of "them" must be aboard the train returned.

The bag certainly had not been carried out the forward door of the car, for he would have seen it from the compartment at that end of the car where he had sat smoking. The bag, therefore, had been carried out the rear door, and the man who had opened it, if a passenger, must still be in the rear part of the train.

Eaton, recalling his escape route to the train, a back of conscience, got up and went toward the rear of the train. A porter was still posted at the door of the baggage car, and Eaton went to him, and asked him to be quiet in passing. Eaton, the car he found was empty; the door to the drawing room where Santolone lay was closed. He went on into the observation car. A few men and women passengers here were reading or talking. Eaton on past them through the door at the end of the car, he saw Harriet Santolone standing alone on the observation platform. The girl did not see him; her back was toward the car. As he went out onto the platform and the sound of the sliding door came to her, she turned to meet him.

She looked white and tired, and her gray shadowy underneath her eyes showed where dark circles were beginning to form.

"I am supposed to be resting," she explained quietly, accepting him as one who had the right to ask.

"How is your father?"

"Just the same; there may be no change," Doctor Sinclair says, for days a severe ail has been and another one, Mr. Eaton.

Eaton, leaning against the rail behind her and gazing at her, saw that

her lashes were wet, and his eyes dropped as they caught hers.

"They have been investigating the attack?"

"Yes," Donald—Mr. Avery, you know—and the conductor have been working on it all day. They have been questioning the porter."

"The porter?"

"Oh, I don't mean that they think the porter had anything to do with it; but the bell rang, you know."

"The bell?"

"The bell from Father's berth. I thought you knew. It rung some time before Father was found—some few minutes before; the porter did not hear it, but the pointer was turned down. They have tested it, and it cannot be forced down or turned in any way except by means of the bell."

Eaton looked away from her, then back again rather strangely.

"Is that all they have learned?"

"No; they have found the weapon."

"The weapon with which your father was struck?"

"Yes; the man who did it seems not to have realized that the train was stopped—or at least that it would be stopped for so long—and he threw it off the train, thinking, I suppose, we should be miles away from there by morning. But the train didn't move, and the snow didn't cover it up, and it was found lying against the snow bank this afternoon. It corresponds, Doctor Sinclair says, with Father's injuries."

"What was it?"

"It seems to have been a bar of metal—of steel, they said, I think, Mr. Eaton—wrapped in a man's black sock."

"A sock?" Eaton's voice sounded strange to himself; he felt that the blood had left his cheeks, leaving him pale, and that the girl must notice it.

"A man's sock?"

Then he saw that she had not noticed, for she had not been looking at him.

"It could be carried in that way through the sleepers, you know, without attracting attention," she observed.

Eaton controlled himself. "A sock!" he said again, reflectively.

He felt suddenly a rough tap upon his shoulder, and turning, saw that Donald Avery had come out upon the platform and was standing beside him, and behind Avery he saw Conductor Connery. There was no one else on the platform.

"Will you tell me, Mr. Eaton—or whatever else your name may be—what it is that you have been saying to Miss Santolone?" Avery demanded harshly. "Harry, what has this man been saying to you?"

"Mr. Eaton?" Her gaze went wonderingly from Avery to Eaton and back again. "Why—why, Don! He has only been asking me what we had found out about the attack on Father!"

"And you told him?" Avery swung toward Eaton. "You dog!" he mouthed. "Harriet, he asked you that because he needed to know—he had to know! Harry, this is the man that did it!"

Eaton's fists clenched; but suddenly, recollecting, he checked himself. Harriet, not yet comprehending, stood staring at the two; then Eaton saw the blood rush to her face and she forebore and cheek and neck as she understood.

"Not here, Mr. Avery; not here!" Conductor Connery put his hand on Eaton's arm. "Come with me, sir," he commanded.

Eaton thought anxiously for a moment. He looked to Harriet Santolone as though about to say something to her, but he did not speak; instead, he quietly followed the conductor. As they passed through the observation car into the car ahead, he heard the footsteps of Harriet Santolone and Avery close behind him.

CHAPTER VIII
Questions.
Connery pulled aside the curtain of the washroom at the end of the baggage car—the end farthest from the drawing room where Santolone lay. "Step in here, sir," he directed. "Sit down, if you want. We're far enough

from the drawing room not to disturb Mr. Santolone."

Eaton, seating himself in the corner of the leather seat built against two walls of the room, and looking up, saw that Avery had come into the room with him. The girl followed. With her entrance into the room came to him a strange sensation which he

pulse for a beat. To be accused—even to be suspected—of the crime against Santolone was to have attention brought to him which—with his unsatisfactory account of himself—threatened ugly complications. Yet, at this moment of realization, that did not fill his mind. Whether his long dwelling close to death had numbed him to his own danger, however much he could not know; probably he had prepared himself so thoroughly, had prepared himself so to expect arrest and imminent destruction, that now his finding himself confronted with accusers in this failed to stir new sensation; but till this day, he had never imagined or been able to prepare himself for accusation before one like Harriet Santolone; so, for a moment, thought solely of himself was a sub-current. Of his conscious feelings, the terror that she would be brought to believe with the others that he had struck the blow against her father was the most poignant.

Avery pulled forward one of the leather chairs for her to seat herself and took another for himself facing Eaton.

"Why did you ring the bell in Mr. Santolone's berth?" Avery directed the attack upon him suddenly.

"To call help," Eaton answered.

"You had known, then, that he needed help?"

"I knew it—saw it then, of course."

"When I found him. When I went forward to look for the conductor to ask him about taking a walk on the roof of the cars."

"You found him then—that way, the way he was?"

"That way? Yes."

"How?"

"How? Eaton ignored.

"Yes; how, Mr. Eaton, or Hillward, or whatever your name is? How did you find him? The curtains were open, perhaps; you saw him as you went by, eh?"

Eaton shook his head. "No; the curtains weren't open; they were closed."

"Then why did you look in?"

"I saw his hand in the aisle."

"Go on."

"When I came back it didn't look right to me; his position had not been changed at all, and it hadn't looked right to me before. So I stopped and touched it, and I found that it was cold."

"Then you looked into the berth?"

"Yes."

"And having looked in and seen Mr. Santolone injured and lying as he was, you did not call anyone, you did not bring help—you merely leaned across him and pushed the bell and went on quickly out of the car before anyone could see you?"

"Yes; but I waited on the platform of the next car to see that help did come; and the conductor passed me, and I knew that he and the porter must find Mr. Santolone, as they did."

"Do you expect us to believe that very peculiar action of yours was the act of an innocent man?"

"If I had been guilty of the attack on Mr. Santolone, I'd not have stopped or looked into the berth at all."

"If you are innocent, you had, of course, some reason for acting as you did. Will you explain what it was?"

"No—I cannot explain."

With a look of triumph Avery turned to Harriet Santolone, and Eaton felt his flesh grow warm with gratitude as he saw her meet Avery's look with no appearance of being convinced.

Avery made a vexed gesture, and turned to Connery. "Tell her the rest of it," he directed.

Connery, who had remained standing back of the two chairs, moved slightly forward. "Where shall I begin?" he asked of Avery; he was looking not at the girl, but at Eaton.

"At the beginning," Avery directed.

Mr. Eaton, when you came from Asia to the United States?" the conductor demanded.

Eaton reflected. "My own," he said. "Philip D. Eaton."

"Mr. Standish"—Connery faced the Englishman—"you came from Yokohama to Seattle on the Tamba Maru, didn't you? Do you remember this Mr. Eaton among the passengers?"

"No."

"Do you know he was not among the passengers?"

"Yes, I do."

"How do you know?"

The Englishman took a folded paper from his pocket, opened it, and



The Englishman Took a Folded Paper From His Pocket, Opened It, and Handed It to the Conductor.

handed it to the conductor. Connery, taking it, held it out to Eaton.

"Here, Mr. Eaton," he said, "is the printed passenger list of the people aboard the Tamba Maru prepared after leaving Yokohama for distribution among the passengers. It's unquestionably correct. Will you point out your name on it?"

Eaton made no move to take the paper; and after holding it long enough to give him full opportunity, Connery handed it back to the Englishman.

"That's all, Mr. Standish," he said. Eaton sat silent as the Englishman, after staring curiously around at them with his halting, interested eyes, left the washroom.

"Now, Mr. Eaton," Connery said, as the sound of Standish's steps became inaudible, "either you were not on the Tamba Maru or you were on it under some other name than Eaton. Which was it?"

"I never said I was on the Tamba Maru," Eaton returned steadily. "I said I came from Asia by steamer. You yourself supplied the name Tamba Maru."

"In case of questioning like that, Mr. Eaton, it makes no difference whether you said it or I supplied it in your hearing. If you didn't correct me, it was because you wanted me to get a wrong impression about you. You weren't on the Tamba Maru, were you?"

"No, I was not."

"You did come from Asia, though, as your railroad ticket seemed to show?"

"Yes."

"From Yokohama?"

"The last port we stopped at before sailing for Seattle was Yokohama—yes."

Connery reflected. "You had been in Seattle, then, at least five days; for the last steamer you could have come on docked five days before the Tamba Maru. In fact, Mr. Eaton, you had been on the side of the water for as many as eleven days had you not?"

"Eleven days?" Eaton repeated.

"Yes, for it was eleven days before this train left Seattle that you came to the house of Mr. Gabriel Warden and waited there for him till he was brought home dead."

Eaton, sitting forward a little, looked up at the conductor; his glance caught Avery's an instant; he gazed then to Harriet Santolone. At the charge, she had started; but Avery had not. The identification, therefore, was Connery's, or had been agreed upon by Connery and Avery between them; suggestion of it had not come from the Santolones. And Connery had made the charge without being certain of it; he was watching the effect, Eaton now realized, to see if what he had accused was correct.

"Isn't that so?" Connery demanded. "Do you want to deny that too and have it proved on you later?"

there by appointment and waited until after Mr. Warden was brought home dead."

"So you admit that?" Connery gloated; but he could not keep from Eaton a sense that, by Eaton's admission of the fact, Connery had been disappointed.

"All right, Mr. Eaton?" Connery returned to his charge. "You are that man. So besides whatever else that means, you'd been in Seattle eleven days and yet you were the last person to get aboard this train, which left a full hour after its usual starting time. Who were you waiting to see get on the train before you yourself took it?"

Eaton wet his lips. To what was Connery working up? The probability, how rapidly becoming certain, that in addition to the recognition of him as the man who had waited at Warden's—which fact anyone at any time might have charged—Connery knew something else which the conductor could not have been expected to know—this dismayed Eaton, the more by its indefiniteness. And he saw, as his gaze shifted to Avery, that Avery knew this thing also.

"What do you mean by that question?" he asked.

"I mean that—however innocent or guilty may be the chance of your being at Mr. Warden's the night he was killed—you'll have a hard time proving that you did not wait and watch and take this train because Basil Santolone had taken it; and that you were not following him. Do you deny it?"

Eaton was silent.

Connery, bringing the paper in his hand nearer to the window again, glanced down once more at the statement Eaton had made. "I asked you who you knew in Chicago," he said, "and you answered 'No one.' That was your reply, was it not?"

"Yes."

"You know no one in Chicago?"

"No one," Eaton repeated.

"And certainly no one there knows you well enough to follow your movements in relation to Mr. Santolone. That's a necessary assumption from the fact that you know no one at all there."

The conductor pulled a telegram from his pocket and handed it to Avery, who, evidently having already seen it, passed it on to Harriet Santolone. She took it, staring at it mechanically and vacantly; then suddenly she had read slipped from her hand and fluttered to the floor. Connery stooped and picked it up and handed it toward Eaton.

"This is yours," he said.

Eaton had sensed already what the nature of the message must be, though as the conductor held it out to him he could read only his name at the top of the sheet and did not know yet what the actual wording was below. Acceptance of it must mean arrest, indictment for the crime against Basil Santolone; and that, whether or not he later was acquitted, must destroy him; but denial of the message now would be hopeless.

"It is yours, isn't it?" Connery urged.

"Yes; it's mine," Eaton admitted; and to make his acceptance definite, he took the paper from Connery. As he looked dully down at it, he read:

"He is on your train under the name of Dorcas."

The message was not signed.

Connery touched him on the shoulder. "Come with me, Mr. Eaton."

Eaton got up slowly and mechanically and followed the conductor. At the door he halted and looked back; Harriet Santolone was not looking; her face was covered with her hands; Eaton hesitated; then he went on. Connery threw open the door of the compartment next to the washroom and corresponding to the drawing room at the other end of the car, but smaller.

"You'll do well enough in here."

He closed the door upon Eaton and locked it. As Eaton stood staring at the door, he could hear through the metal partition of the washroom of an overstrained girl. The thing was done in so far as the authorities on the train were concerned. It was known that he was the man who had had the appointment with Gabriel Warden and had disappeared; and in so far as the train officials could act, he was accused and confined for the attack upon Basil Santolone. But besides being overstrained with the horror of this position, the manner in which he had been accused had raised him to heights of anger, to rage at his accusers which still increased as he heard the counts on the other side of the partition, where Avery was now trying to silence Harriet Santolone and lead her away.

CHAPTER IX
The Blind Man's Eyes.

At noon Connery came to his door, and looked Connery, Eaton saw Harriet Santolone and Avery. Eaton jumped up, and as he saw the girl's pale face, the color left his own.

"Miss Santolone has asked to speak to you," Connery announced; and he admitted Harriet Santolone and Avery, and himself remaining outside in the aisle, closed the door upon them.

"How is your father?" Eaton asked the girl.

"He seems just the same; at least, I can't see any change, Mr. Eaton."

"Can Doctor Sinclair see any difference?" Eaton asked.

whatever chance he has for recovery came from you. Sometimes Father had insomnia and wouldn't get to sleep till late in the morning; so I—and Mr. Avery too—would have left him undisturbed until noon. Doctor Sinclair says that if he had been left as long as that, he would have had no chance at all for life."

"He has a chance, then, now?"

"Yes; but we don't know how much. I—I wanted you to know, Mr. Eaton, that I recognize—that the chance Father may have come through you, and that I am trying to think of you as the one who gave him the chance."

The warm blood flooded Eaton's face, and he bowed his head. She, then, was not wholly hostile to him; she had not been completely convinced by Avery.

Her eyes rested upon Eaton steadily; and while he had been appealing to her, a flush had come to her cheeks and faded away and come again and again with her impulses as he spoke.

"If you didn't do it, why don't you help us?" she cried.

"Help you?"

"Yes; tell us who you are and what you are doing? Why did you take the train because Father was on it, if you didn't mean any harm to him? Why don't you tell us where you are going or where you have been or what you have been doing? Why can't you give the name of anybody you know or tell us of anyone who knows about you?"

"I might ask you in return," Eaton said, "why you thought it worth while, Miss Santolone, to ask so much about myself when you first met me and before any of this had happened? Why were you curious about me?"

"My father asked me to find out about you."

"Why?"

Harriet had reddened under Eaton's gaze. "You understand, Mr. Eaton, it was—was entirely impersonal with me. My father, being blind, is obliged to use the eyes of others—mine, for one; and he has Mr. Avery. He calls us his eyes, sometimes; and it was only—only because I had been commissioned to find out about you that I was obliged to show so much curiosity."

Harriet arose, and Eaton got up as she did and stood as she went toward the door.

Avery had reached the door, holding it open for her to go out. Suddenly Eaton tore the handle from Avery's grasp, slammed the door shut upon him and braced his foot against it.

"Miss Santolone," he pleaded, his voice hoarse with his emotion, "for God's sake, make them think what they are doing before they make a public accusation against me—before they charge me with this to others not on this train! It will not be merely accusation they make against me—it will be my sentence! I shall be sentenced before I am tried—condemned without a chance to defend myself! That is the reason I could not come forward after the murder of Mr. Warden. I could not have helped him—or added in the pursuit of his enemies—if I had appeared! I merely would have been destroyed myself! The only thing I could hope to accomplish has been in following my present course—which, I swear to you, has no connection with the attack upon your father. What Mr. Avery and Connery are planning to do to me, they cannot undo. They will merely complete the outrage and injustice already done me—of which Mr. Warden spoke to his wife—and they will not help your father. For God's sake, keep them from going further!"

Her color deepened, and for an instant, he thought he saw full belief in him growing in her eyes; but if she could not accept the charge against him, neither could she consciously deny it, and the hands she had been pressing together suddenly dropped.

"I'm afraid nothing I could say would have much effect on them, knowing as little about—about you as I do!"

They dashed the door open then—silenced and overwhelmed him; and

they took her from the room and left him alone again. But there was something left with him which they could not take away; for in the moment he had stood alone with her and passionately pleading, something had passed between them—he could give no name to it, but he knew that Harriet Santolone never could think of him again without a stirring of her pulses which drew her toward him.

To be continued.

WANTED—We will pay a bounty for the man who can identify the man who was seen in the photograph.

WANTED—We will pay a bounty for the man who can identify the man who was seen in the photograph.

WANTED—We will pay a bounty for the man who can identify the man who was seen in the photograph.

WANTED—We will pay a bounty for the man who can identify the man who was seen in the photograph.

WANTED—We will pay a bounty for the man who can identify the man who was seen in the photograph.

WANTED—We will pay a bounty for the man who can identify the man who was seen in the photograph.

WANTED—We will pay a bounty for the man who can identify the man who was seen in the photograph.

WANTED—We will pay a bounty for the man who can identify the man who was seen in the photograph.

WANTED—We will pay a bounty for the man who can identify the man who was seen in the photograph.

WANT COLUMN

Twenty-five words or less, one week, 25 cents; second week, 15 cents; each additional week, 10 cents. Each word more than 25: One week, 1 cent and each additional week, 1/2 cent.

Forced Jersey.
STEPHEN R. ABBOTT,
Bethel, Me.
R. F. D. 1, Bethel, Me.

12-11

NOTICE—I am prepared to do long distance trucking of all kinds. C. L. Davis, Bethel, Me.

TYPEWRITER HIRINGS—We can get you a typewriter for any make type. Write for price. Call up the Citizen Office and ask about it.

R. F. GOODWIN, D. O.
Bethel, Me.

Will be in Bethel at Maple Inn, twice a week, Sunday and Wednesday. From 8 to 10:30 P. M.

WANTED—A waitress at Maple Inn, Bethel, Maine. 9-23

TO RENT—The J. H. Goodwin house at North Bethel. \$10.00 per month in advance. Apply to M. A. Goodwin, Bethel.

NOTICE—I have started my elder with at Middle Bethel and am prepared to make elder terms as strictly cash. **WALTER HALENTINE,** Bethel, Maine. 10-11

WHITE CHERRY PION FOR SALE—Four weeks old Oct. 2. Robert and Wm. Hastings, Bethel, Me. 9-27-11

FOR SALE—Building suitable for a garage, also a residence. Inquire of A. P. Cleveland, Bethel, Me. 9-27-11

FOR SALE—Furber store in good condition. Inquire of Harry Haggins, Bethel, Me. 9-27-11

THE OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
BY D. M. FORBES
BETHEL, MAINE
Entered as second class matter, May 7, 1918, at the post office at Bethel, Maine.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1923.

TO OUR READERS:
If you desire any extra copies of the Citizen, please let us know about it not later than Wednesday morning as we do not print more than we need for our regular subscribers.

SUBSTITUTION FOR COAL

Newspaper clippings from all parts of the country show increasing use of fuel oil in homes, apartment houses, factories and public buildings, instead of coal.

For several years the public has been subjected to a gradual coal strike with resulting hardships from lack of fuel and exorbitant prices.

The public interest in the coal industry has apparently been lost sight of by both the operators and the miners.

The day when lack of coal can stop a whole nation is drawing to a close. The public is sick and tired of the coal shortage.

Electricity, fuel oil and gas are the modern substitutes for coal in the average home and factory.

Public utility plants operated by coal and oil or operated by their own mines to the great advantage of the public.

Coal mining will get the same boost that is eventually needed out to pay in debt that to the operation loses sight of the public interest. A substitute that gives better service will take its place.

WHAT SUPPLY-POWER MEANS

Overseas of states interested in larger electric power production, such as the great Canadian river project of forcing irrigation and contribution to the states are to build a conference.

Electricity, which under public supervision, costs less today than in 1918. Superpower, the new extension of one central station principle, will further cheapen it. A million new units were now being built.

Five electrical companies in the New York area and owned by men's own men are people who get in the year 1923, the new power. The project is a gain of superpower, said in part because in the time of the South, the Pacific Coast, and the Middle West, and even the more because for power stations and transmission lines.

Worldwide and interests on these lines have been to build, to keep moving from day into the new system. The superpower will move from the way to the superpower and new systems for better, faster and heavier. Superpower advocates have been in the movement, but not the public and legislative authorities.

Advocates have been in the movement and have been to the movement and have been to the movement.

Advocates have been in the movement and have been to the movement and have been to the movement.

RUMFORD

D. B. Frew, for some time employed at the International Paper Company in Iowa, has accepted a position with the Oxford Paper Company.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy B. Lattimer and two children of Randolph, Ohio, have been spending the month of September at the summer home of Mrs. Lattimer's father on Haines Island in the Lake region. Mrs. Lattimer is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Harris of Randolph Avenue.

The marriage of Miss Adele Kalandin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kalandin of Mexico to Mr. Frank Levi will occur at St. Ann's Church on the morning of October 22nd. Miss Kalandin is at present employed in the office of the Maine Coastal Paper Company, and Mr. Levi is seller at the Rumford National Bank.

Mr. and Mrs. John Wickett and children, Maggie and William, of Livermore, Maine, recently returned from a three months trip abroad. While in Europe they visited in Belgium, Holland, France, the battlefields of the recent war, Germany, Russia, Poland and Lithuania, where in the latter country they were the guests of relatives of both Mr. and Mrs. Wickett. Crossing to England, they sailed for America from Southampton. Mr. Wickett is expecting a sister to visit him this month from Lithuania.

A bungalow is being erected on Essex Avenue above Penobscot Street by Carter I. White, architect, who with his family will occupy same on its completion.

Orion Patterson has been dismissed as a patient from the McFadyen Hospital and is convalescing from a recent surgical operation at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Haverly Elliott on Waldo Street.

Stanley White, son of Mrs. Flora White of Penobscot Street, and a student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has accepted a position in the drafting department of the Brooklyn Board of Education office. Mr. White will later finish his fourth year of study at the School of Technology.

Perley Berry has completed his duties as assistant fire warden for the season at the Mount Zion lookout, and with his father have returned to town where they have taken an apartment for the winter.

Recent births on record at the town clerk's office are a daughter born to the wife of Cyrus Gallant and named Emily; Mary Anne Teresa born to the wife of Edith Martin; Esther Mary born to the wife of Russell Griffin. Emil Joseph born to the wife of Albert Plant.

Mr. and Mrs. George Kidder will attend the Chapman course of concerts to be given in Lewiston at the new Armory on Sunday, Oct. 7th and Thursday, Oct. 11th.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Thibodeau whose marriage recently took place, are now at home to their friends at 43 Unquaham Street.

Deputy Sheriff A. J. Reed, who recently submitted to a surgical operation at a Portland hospital, is improving and expects to be able to return home in about three weeks.

The store recently vacated by the Charles Levin Company is to be occupied by the Elliott and Davis Real Estate Agency about Oct. 10th. Miss Harriet Dyer of the Virginia District has been engaged to take charge of the store.

Howard Davis, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Davis, has resumed his studies at the University of Maine.

The LaPlante property on Spring Avenue in the Virginia District has been sold recently to Mr. Swan of Rumford Center through the Elliott and Davis Real Estate Agency.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Mayhew, who have had apartments at the Kidder residence on Rumford Avenue, have left for Lewiston, Mr. Mayhew having completed his work in town.

The Charles Levin Company, who have been located in the bank building, since they were burned last May, have now moved to their new store at 88 Congress Street. The store formerly occupied by Hanson, the music dealer, has been thoroughly renovated, making it a very attractive store.

Thomas Vetter, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Vetter of York Street, is leaving for Brooklyn, N. Y., where he will enter Ford Institute.

Mr. and Mrs. John McCahan of Vergennes Street are expecting a vacation coming in New York City.

Miss Barbara Moran, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter G. Moran of French St. Street, has returned her studies at the French School, Tarzouan-on-the-Helms.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Broadie, who have just returned from their wedding trip, have taken up their abode in the house apartment in the P. A. House known as York Street.

The celebration of incorporation of the following new corporations have been reported at the office of the Atorney General at Augusta: Bangor Manufacturing Corporation, organized at Bangor for the purpose of manufacturing and selling various articles and products, and to do so in general and to have of power to make in their possession, capital of \$1,000,000, all common, \$100 per share, a share of \$154, three shares authorized. Directors: president,

THE J. E. JONES LETTER

(Continued from page 1)

Congress and he took up the problem of the forests at a time when the flood problem on the Ohio and Tennessee and other eastern rivers had become acute. Congress took the position that the only constitutional ground for buying forests is to protect the navigability of streams. It was decided to buy timbered land, and harvest it under the methods to insure a perpetual forest growth. The United States Forest Service has aggressively pursued a policy of preserving these millions of acres of forest lands that have been brought into its possession. While private individuals have not gone far towards replacing the trees that they destroy the United States Government has been quietly extending its forest domain over the mountain ranges which flank many of the larger valleys or stand guard at their head. One of these is the White Mountain National Forest, and another is the Allegheny national forest in western Pennsylvania. Purchases of timber in strategic position cover the waters of the Merrimack, Potomac, Monongahela, the Tennessee, the Roanoke, Catawba, Savannah and the Arkansas rivers. The beautiful Pisgah regions of western North Carolina and the slopes of Mount Mitchell, peaks of the eastern states, are now in a national forest.

The death of Paul Gallant, aged 49, and a resident of Newmarket, N. H., occurred last week at the home of his sister, Mrs. Joseph Arsenault on Knox Street. The deceased had come to Rumford but two weeks previous to his death with the idea of locating here, and it was while on his way here that he was taken ill, pneumonia later developed, and his illness was pronounced critical. Burial was made here in the Catholic cemetery. Surviving are his wife and six children of New Brunswick, two of whom are married, two sisters, Mrs. Mary Arsenault of Rumford and Miss Annie Gallant of Bath; three brothers, Napoleon Gallant, Alice Gallant, both of Rumford, and John of Massachusetts.

Mr. H. W. Stanwood will be at Auditor on Sundays from 9 to 10 P. M.

Louis J. Smith, the well known local teacher, who for some months has been employed in the Congress Cafe shop, where he has had first chair, is to open a shop in the LaChance building on Congress Street, directly across from the electric shop.

To continue the rehabilitation work of the Red Cross, and in conjunction with the local committee, to aid in caring for these families who were rendered homeless and almost destitute by the recent great fire, Miss Marion E. Howe of Salem, Mass., one of the best known and widely experienced Red Cross field workers has arrived in Rumford to enter upon her duties. Miss Howe in cooperation with local people, will have charge of the distribution of the fire relief fund, amounting to \$563.82. Miss Howe's headquarters will be in the Municipal building. The majority of her time will be occupied in personal visits to the homes of those who applied for or are in need of assistance. By these visits she will be able to judge better the actual existing conditions, and so more efficiently determine the needs of all. Miss Howe will remain in Rumford until the rehabilitation work is completed which period she judges may be from six to eight weeks.

One of the most beautiful church weddings that has occurred in Arlington, Mass., took place at the Orthodox Congregational Church in that city on Monday evening last when Constance Adelaide Dodge, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Dodge of Arlington, was lovingly joined to Charles Walter Laveley, son of Elmer L. Laveley of this town. The ceremony was performed by the pastor of the church, and the singing service was used. The bride was beautifully gowned in white broad lace with pearl trimmings and wore the bridal veil that her mother had worn held by a wreath of orange blossoms, and carried a bouquet of field and wild flowers. The bridesmaid, Miss Helen Laveley, wore a gown of green and carried a bouquet of yellow roses. Mrs. Arthur Jordan, sister of the groom, was a given satin gown with chiffon and crystal beads and a carriage bouquet of orchids. Following the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride, the bridesmaids and the bridesmaids. The groom's gift to the bride was a platinum ring guard set with diamonds. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds.

The groom's gift to the bride was a platinum ring guard set with diamonds. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds.

The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds.

The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds.

The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds.

The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds.

The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds.

The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds.

The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds.

The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds.

The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds.

The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds.

The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds.

The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds.

The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds.

The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds.

The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds.

The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds.

The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds.

The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds.

The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds.

The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds.

The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds.

The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds. The bride's gift to the groom was a diamond ring set with diamonds.

ALBANY

George Cummings and son, Herman, and family have moved to Norway, where Mr. Cummings has purchased a home.

Mr. and Mrs. Abel Andrews visited Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Clark at Bolster's Mills, also called on Archie Wilbur and family, Thursday.

Arthur Andrews and family and Mrs. Grover and son, Mahlon, were recent visitors at Abel Andrews'.

Wm. Adams is rebuilding a stone wall for H. B. Skeels.

Mr. and Mrs. John Jones have been enjoying a trip around the mountains, also visiting friends and relatives the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Andrews of North Lowell were guests of his wife, Abel Andrews, Monday afternoon.

Graduate of the public schools of Arlington and of Williams College in the class of 1923. The groom is the junior partner in the Rumford Falls Insurance Agency of Rumford, in which town they will reside.

The law court has overruled the defendant's motion and sustained the verdict of the Oxford County Supreme Court given last October, awarding Mrs. Leda Bernier the sum of \$1500 in a breach of promise action against Fred Bernier of Rumford. The action at the time attracted considerable interest throughout the county and state, and was bitterly contested, being argued in the court by the defendant's counsel, and the decision of the law court has been eagerly awaited. Attorney Albert Belliveau was counsel for Mrs. Bernier, while Ralph T. Parker and George A. Hotchkiss were counsel for the defense.

Joseph A. Allen of River Street has enlisted in the United States Aviation Corps through the local recruiting station, and at his own request has been assigned to the department of the United States Army, who is 22 years of age, has not seen previous service. He enlisted for the three year period.

Ferry Barlow and family, who for the summer have been occupying the Hartlett homestead at Rumford Center, have engaged an apartment in the Stephens residence on Prospect Avenue for the winter months.

A. P. Kidder and family are residing in the lower apartment of the P. W. Currier residence on Penobscot Street. Mr. and Mrs. William Finnegan having moved into their home on Franklin Street which they have recently purchased.

Cold Weather WEARING APPAREL

Come in and look my stock over. I have a full line of Clothing for Men, Women and Children.

MEN'S HEAVY OVERCOATS, \$15 to \$20.

MEN'S SUITS, \$19.50 to \$32.

MEN'S TROUSERS, heavy and light, all colors, \$2.00 to \$7.75.

MEN'S WOOLEN SHIRTS, \$2.00 to \$5.00.

MEN'S LEATHER VESTS.

LADIES' SKIRTS, \$3.98 to \$5.98.

WOOL DRESS GOODS in red, blue, green and checks, also suitable for making jackets, price \$2.00 to \$2.98 per yd.

WOOL CREPE in tan, black, gray, blue and other colors.

CHILDREN'S COATS, \$4.50 to \$11.98.

Good Assortment of Men's, Ladies' and Children's SWEATERS at All Prices.

M. A. NAIMEY
BETHEL, MAINE

See Here

We have just received a big lot of
Sport Hose, Sale Price only 50c
THINK OF THAT!

One other lot of
Sport Hose, Grays, Browns, Blues, etc., \$1.00

We carry
"The Miller" Silk Hose (full fashioned)
only \$1.98—Ask to see them

Great Values in Children's Hose
29c and 35c

We have constantly in stock a very good Hose at only 25c

L. M. STEARNS, Bethel, Maine

UNCLAIMED DEPOSITS

IN THE
BETHEL SAVINGS BANK, BETHEL, MAINE

The following statement contains the name, the amount standing to his credit, the last known place of residence or post-office address and the fact of death, if known, of every depositor in the Bethel Savings Bank, who has not made a deposit, or withdrawn any part thereof, or any part of the dividends thereon, for a period of more than twenty years next preceding November 1, 1923, and is not known to the treasurer to be living.

I hereby certify that the above statement is true according to my best knowledge and belief.

ADDISON E. HERRICK, Treasurer

Name of Depositor	Last Known Residence	Whether Known to be Deceased	Date of Last Deposit or Withdrawal	Amount Standing to Credit
Large May Johnson	Unknown	Unknown	Apr. 3, 1893	\$22.50
Orza B. Flint	Unknown	Unknown	Sept. 26, 1873	\$41.00
Jonathan P. West	Upton, Maine	Dead	June 26, 1899	\$32.00

Keeps the New Car New
Makes the Old Car Like New

SIMONIZ
Protects the finish in every way. Dust proof. Brilliant lustre. It dries hard, lasts for a month. Simonizing is "Lustra Insurance." Rain or shine, your car shines just the same.

Simonizing and Car Washing

ROBERTSON & HALL
BETHEL, MAINE

VOLUME XXIX—NUMBER

BENJ. F. CLEAVES ON PROPOSED 48-HOUR

I have noticed in some of our newspapers a communication signed H. Fremont Maddocks, who I believe is a resident of this town. His argument in favor of the proposed 48-hour law on which our people vote on October 15th. I do not know who Mr. Maddocks may be. I do not know the argument which is very nearly a reproduction of printed propaganda which the Federation of Labor has sent to the State, which propaganda has been disseminated in part by at least one of our newspapers. I have no objection to the Federation of Labor or to the cause of the real workers.

I do not wish to be understood as denying the right of any of people to organize for their own good. It is unfortunately the fact, however, that the American Federation of Labor, in its policies and its practice is dominated by a group of leaders of whom live within the State of Maine, and very many of whom have intimate knowledge of conditions exist in the State of Maine. Not only in their reasoning they are not reflecting State of Maine aspirations, and of Maine necessities. I had until I spoke with one of these Federation agitators recently the day had gone by when any would stand before an audience in the State of Maine, and with shaking trembling voice, and almost tearful, assert solemnly that the employers are placing greed and lust for a standard of the natural needs and of human beings. I had that expectation and regretted it. I regret also to note in Mr. Maddocks' communication statements fashioned by the Federation of Labor, and it seems to me would be more realistic in some state where the workers of an entirely different class of State of Maine people. I assume and women of Maine to look at them, and see the employers in small industries, and the employers, and answer their own question whether these employers are not as reasonably treating their employees as possible under the circumstances, if the employers are not reasonable, happy, contented and well.

The proposed 48 hour law has its justification only in view of the fact that the Legislature, as representative of the people, have a right to protect the safety and the health and of the citizen. Our Federal Court held that each state may, if it see fit, regulate in the interest of health and morals of the citizen the hours of women may work. In our basic law, namely the woolen and cotton textiles and the boot and shoe factories and women work together in many equal numbers. The operation through which they jointly go on such a character that if by law we limit the hours of the women we control the hours of the men. Hence, for an eight hour day upon the women industry also provides an eight hour for men in the same industry. If a step further, we have only to remember what happened in 1915 when we went from a 10 to a 9 hour day. This is a matter applied only to women. This matter of fact is not only regulated hours of men in industries in which women were employed, but within months of its passage the law had been placed upon a nine hour basis all employees and all employees in the State of Maine. If we should attempt this proposed 48 hour law would mean that in all employment the State eight hours would be in the State of Maine.

Mr. Maddocks presents only the financial aspect of the matter, and the natural desire of all of us to work as short a day as possible, and to secure the argument that the difference between a nine hour day and an eight hour day will have a very important bearing on the health and morals of our women industry. I hardly think that any one would claim that the entire cost of our women work in industry is that there is any effect upon the cost of our women. In any case, the cost of each day would hardly be any appreciable effect upon their cost. As far as the health of the women of our industry, let any man stand at the mill gate or factory gate when the workers in these industries are coming out at any hour or night, and observe the lines of their faces, and the eyes, and I have yet failed to find any one who has not then an individual who is happy in her job, and exhibits the same spirit of play which is

(Continued on page 3)